Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XVII., NO. 22. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

WILES OF CAPITALISM

EXPOSURE OF TRICKS EMPLOYED TO DELUDE WAGE-SLAVES.

Scheme to Glut Labor Market—To Bleed "Common People"—"Best Years" Are Worst Years—A. F. of L. Safety-Valve—Cry of "Leveling down" answered—Correcting "Vulgarity"—Fake Socialism.

The annual cry has gone up in the Northwest for harvest hands. "30,000 men needed!" read the dispatches. That men are needed to take in the wheat harvest is undeniable. What the dispatches conceal, however, is the fact that while a certain number of men may actually be needed, the capitalists set up a cry for twice as many, in order that the extra hands may be used to glut the labor market and keep down wages. 'Tis an old dodge, but the workers are fast waking up to it.

W. E. Harmon, discussing the financial situation, the need of funds, says: "In this country we have neglected the common people." It is rather to be hoped that the "common people" do not wish to be any more attended to than they have been along this line.

The announcement is made from Fall River that the mills show for this year the "best statement for many years." "Statement of dividends for last quarter, issued to-day, shows total disbursements of $664,850." All of which translated into the language of the Fall River workers means: "Skinned worse this year than for many years." Driven to produce $664,850 surplus over and above our wages during the last quarter."

Surely the A. F. of L. is the safety valve of the capitalist boiler. Hearst's Boston American proudly bears the page-wide ad.—"The Boston American is the only newspaper in New England which by CONTRACT with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America is assured of complete press reports during the present strike. Look to the American for all the news of the world at large."

In its attack upon St. John and its misrepresentation of the W. F. M. Collier's tells the tale that under the "fathom system" of paying wages (which was a piece-work system applied to mining and introduced in Telluride), St. John could make only $1.50 per day, while "good miners" often made $7.00, and that St. John therefore insisted upon "bringing the good miners down to his level" by the abolition of the fathom system and the establishment of a regular wage of $3.00 per day. Well was this misrepresentation anticipated by Haywood in his speech at the Ratification Meeting of the first I. W. W. Convention. Haywood said: "We have established a minimum wage of $3. . . Now, we have no objections to a man getting as much more than that as he can, but we exact that he shall get at least those decent wages."

A British defender of the distribution of titles declares it is done "to correct the vulgarities of wealth." Baron Fritz von Bardeleben, who failed on Tuesday in his bourgeois business of importing picture postals, and Baron Egon von Nuvelly and Count von Lundburg Stirrum, who are in more serious trouble with the police, do not seem to have benefitted much by the "correction." Titles of nobility can no more correct the vulgarity of wealth than wealth can correct the vulgarity of nobility. Honest toil for all, wiping out together paupers and millionaires, can alone correct vulgarity.

"Constantly can be heard, even from [Socialist] party members: 'In the trade union I am only a trade union man and not a Socialist.' It seems that these Socialists have two souls in their bodies. They cast off Socialism when they attend their union meetings, as a snake does its skin, and then assist renewing every folly which Socialism deplores. That pure economic demands enfuse themselves into the public life, and thereby become political demands, does not seem to enter the heads of these change artists. . . .

"As long as trade associations are not carried on on a strict Socialistic basis the workingman can not expect to be freed from the useless capitalistic robber hordes."—From circular of Independent Machinists' Union, New York.

WHY SOCIALISM SHALL SUCCEED

Like owls screeching at the light, the capitalist press, with almost one voice, has burst into florid denunciations and attempted disproofs of the calm and judicial statement of Professor Charles J. Bushnell, that the day of the triumph of Socialism is near at hand. With an impetuosity that is a valuable, because involuntary, confession of the truth of the prophecy, they set about denying and disparaging it. The arguments they use in so doing are a precious collection. They all center around, and flow from the theory that the capitalist class is a useful class, a producing class; that its immense wealth is used in productive industry; and, finally, that Socialism would result in taking the tools from him who can use them [the capitalist] and giving them to him who can't use them [the workingman]!

If by the word "tool," the actual, literal tool of the workshop and factory is meant, the constructors of these arguments must be receiving free orchestra seats to a show from which all other mortals are perpetually debarred. To have seen the august and portly Mark Hanna wielding a pick in a bituminous coal mine, or to see the smaller and more athletic Carnegie swinging a puddler's ladle in a steel mill would, to say the least, be hugely entertaining. To see them performing the same actions with such style and aplomb that their performance could justly be termed "knowing how," while the performance of the same duties by the workmen whose daily task they are would be "not knowing how," would be a wonder worthy of yellow covers. On the face of it, the idea is too preposterous to maintain for an instant.

But perhaps the learned objectors to Socialism use the word "tool" in the advanced sociologic sense of the entire machinery of production. How fares it with them then? No better. While Rockefeller golfs and dodges subpoenas, or the Goulds win tennis matches, their trained technicians, mechanical experts and superintendents carry on industry without them. The only way in which the capitalist can be said to use the "tool" at all, is to down competitors with, and add to his own dividends. For that he can claim no thanks from society.

But even supposing, in the face of the facts and for the sake of argument, that the capitalist is a useful member of society, what then? He may, under the supposition, be entitled to his food, clothing and shelter the same as any other workingman. But does it follow therefrom that he shall have the power of life or death over thousands; that he shall be able to close down industry at will and throw workmen, their wives and children into absolute destitution; that he shall have authority to compel hours of labor of such length and intensity that the worker comes from the tread-mill exhausted in mind and body; that he shall have it at his discretion to pay a rate of wages so low that the workman and his family have the fear of want if not actual want continually staring them in the face; that he shall be able to demand first the woman, then the child, from the home and school, to churn into profits in his infernal macerator; that he shall, in a word, hold the race in the hollow of his hand, determining for them how little they may eat, drink, wear and know?

That is what capitalism allows—nay, compels— the capitalist to do. That is why capitalism shall fall, and why Socialism, based on the opposite principle, shall succeed.

APPEAL TO MILITIA.

'Frisco Strikers Remind Them that They, Too, are Workingmen.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The striking street-car men have gotten out a stirring circular calling on the militia to refuse to fire on them if ordered to do so. The circular reads:

"SOLDIERS, COMRADES, MEN:

"You may be called upon to intervene in the labor war now on in this community. You are the defenders of the nation. Since when has the killing of unarmed workmen become a part of the defense of the nation? When you left your home, your parents, and severed ties dear to every man's heart to enlist among the nation's defenders, did anyone pledge you to shoot down the people? Yet that is what the newspapers say you will be called upon to do. We cannot believe that you will do it, because you may come back to us in the working-class when you are honorably discharged from service, and find better conditions, higher wages and shorter hours, if we succeed in this struggle.

"We will win, unless you do the dirty work of the bosses, who have always opposed every effort of the workers to gain more of the better things of life.

"We do not believe that you will help the thugs and Pinkertons kill the People. You are of the People. You are to protect the People, not to slaughter them."

TO WORK FOR PETTIBONE!

His Case, If Tried, Will Be Hardest Fought—No Relaxation in Defense!

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 19.—Interest is now beginning to stir around the Pettibone trial. Should Pettibone really be tried, it will be the hardest fought case America has ever seen. Pettibone is innocent, but the full rigor of the prosecution will be exercised to vindicate themselves. There must be no relaxing at this time of work for his defense. The local papers are daily playing inflammatory articles anent Pettibone's past. Public sentiment in the country outside of Boise is surcharged. I was out ten miles yesterday, and I am surprised at the animosity I met manifesting itself.

Wade R. Parks.

I. W. W. GAINING

BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS BRINGING COMPANY TO TERMS.

Many Men Stand Firm in Refusal to Go Back Unless Wage Increases Are Granted and Frist Terms of Company, Though in Themselves a Gain, May be Rejected Again—Funds Needed at Once.

Bridgeport, August 19.—About two hundred of the Hungarian strikers at the plants of the American Tube and Stamping Company, who were dissatisfied with the vote of Saturday night because the promise relating to wages was too indefinite, refused to go in this morning, and their action caused a great many who did to stay out this afternoon.

A mass meeting has been called for to-night to bring all together and apparently the decision will be to renew the strike. To-day's experience will probably cause some of the weaker ones to brace up. If they come out and stick together for a while they can certainly bring the company to terms on the wage question.

Every effort was made to-day to get us into trouble and 4 or 5 men were arrested on the flimsiest pretexts. The struggle is now intensifying and those who have so far neglected to back us up with any support despite the many appeals should now wake up and see that the I. W. W. not only holds its own but wins out and reaps the benefit of the advertising it has received in Bridgeport and Connecticut.

If support comes in as it should, the strike will soon be over. Already Wilmot has had to get down off his high horse and offer concessions to the men in order to get them to vote to go back to work. All the schemes to create dissention and all the efforts to incite riot and disorder having failed ignominiously, the brutal "nothing to arbitrate" attitude had to be abandoned. A well meaning self-constituted committee of three prominent Hungarian business men gave the company a chance to back down gracefully, by seeking a conference with the principal stockholders and urging them to do something to help reestablish "business stability" in the West End. The result of their efforts was that they came to the strikers and stated that the company officials had given their promise that if the strikers would vote to return to work the company would grant the continuance of the alternating shifts, the refusal of which had originally caused the strike, and they would also recognize and treat with a committee to take up the matter of adjusting the wages of the groups of poorly paid men in the different departments. They also would not discriminate against anyone in the strike, and would discharge a foreman named Schoenleber whose mean actions during the strike caused the men to become incensed against him. They would also stand for shop committees of the employes in cases of future grievances, and would also withdraw charges against the few men who were arrested.

The majority decided that it would be best to go back to work and hold the company to its promise. There was a large number also who wanted to keep on the fight for a straight advance in wages, which they felt could be won if the struggle were continued. The majority ruled, however, and all were to go back in a body. Latest developments, however, make it look as if no one would go back.

That a brutally defiant concern should in five weeks back down to this extent is certainly a victory for the I. W. W. principles and discipline. We have shown an example to Bridgeport workers of how to carry on a strike without letting the boss or his hirelings draw us into their schemes for creating trouble. The I. W. W. is well known and respected in these parts now and a good foundation [illegible] for building it if the campaign is carried right on and backed up as it should be. We have given Bridgeport a few strenuous weeks, but the amount of agitation made and literature spread during that time was worth all the effort and will produce the fruit later on. Of course, we will keep right on with the good work and strive to put the I. W. W. into the strong position it should occupy in the Nutmeg State.

Wilmot thought to have us long ago disrupted and evidently as eager to get us into a row that would enable him to have the militia to crush us.

Score one for I. W. W. drilling.

Sam J. French.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

ST JOHN'S TOUR

SHOWS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN I. W. W. AND CRAFT UNIONS.

Clearly Explains There Is No Identity Between Capitalist and Worker—Throws Scorching Light on A. F. of L. Scabbery in Goldfield—Victory of Our Class In Sight In Our Time.

New Castle, Pa., August 13.—Vincent St. John, one of the foremost men in the Industrial Workers of the World, was in New Castle Sunday evening and addressed a large gathering of men and women in Hughes Hall, corner Mill street and Long avenue. St. John did not discuss the result of the Haywood trial, as was generally expected but seemed to center his discussion on the relative merits of the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.

E. R. Markley, of Youngstown, accepted the invitation of the New Castle workmen to preside over the meeting. He introduced St. John as one of the fighters for workmen's rights in the west which has, within recent years, become the center of the real conflict between capital and labor.

St. John has appeared here before and is personally known to the majority of the people who composed his audience.

He at once took up a discussion of the principles of the I. W. W., in an effort to prove that if the A. F. of L. correctly represented the working class there would be no need of the I. W. W. or any other labor organization. The I. W. W. is opposed, he said, to the policy of the A. F. of L., which claimed there was a bond of interest between the employer and the employe.

The I. W. W. is opposed to the form of organization of the A. F. of L. on craft lines in special operation of industry. Still further is the I. W. W. opposed to the A. F. of L. for its justification of the sacred contract—the allowing of working people who perform different operations in different industries and enter into contracts irrespective of the interests of their fellow workers in other operations of the same industry.

Bitter experience, said St. John, has shown that the officials of the A. F. of L. took advantage of the craft forms of organization in order to betray the workers to the employers. St. John showed that because the United Brewery Workers refused to allow themselves to be divided up into crafts, they were compelled, not only to fight the employers, but also the paid agents of the A. F. of L.

Referring to the recent trouble in Goldfield, Nevada, St. John's home, the speaker said the agents of the A. F. of L. were placed squarely before the working class as the paid agents of the capitalist class. Profiting by experiences of the past an attempt was made to build an organization that would withstand the assaults of the employers. They had organized under the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. The camp was organized from one end to the other, but the employers were not asleep and the usual efforts to combat the workers were begun.

The Tonopah Sun was especially chosen to slander the organization. The paper was placed on the unfair list and the mine owners responded with a lockout, giving the men to understand that as soon as they withdrew the boycott the mines would re-open.

The mine owners reasoned that the I. W. W. was the more radical organization and traced every step of progress that had been made to them. They used the carpenters' union of the A. F. of L. to precipitate trouble. The carpenters' union was officered by contracting carpenters and was a pliant tool. St. John said that M. Grant Hamilton, an organizer of the A. F. of L., was called in and given the use of the rooms of the swell club of Goldfield, the meeting place of all the fanatics that infest the mining camp. Hamilton's meetings at first were open, but afterwards became select, and the men who dared to open their mouths or to question anything said by the capitalist agent in the employ of the A. F. of L. were thrown out.

Lesser lights followed. Hamilton to the number of a score, but in spite of all they dould do there was no results to show that benefited the workers. Laundry workers, who under the I. W. W. received $4.50 per day, dropped down to $3.

The Industrial Workers of the World recognize that there is no middle ground in this conflict, and is going ahead on the principles it has espoused until it is able to overthrow the cause of the class struggle. If there is an identity of interests between the employer and employed, then labor organizations have no right to exist.

The fact of there being an identity of interests would make it necessary for both employer and employed to be in one organization and we better all join the Civic Federation and have done with it.

The principles on which the A. F. of L. is founded fit it to an essential part of the Civic Federation.

In spite of all the obstacles that were put in the way of the I. W. W. and the slanders that are continually circulated against it the organization is forging ahead. It is not teaching that we could get a glorious social system for our children or our grandchildren, but that by working together we can get what we want for ourselves.

Being now relieved of the demands made to satisfy the hungry maw of lawyers and workers can give more of their time and means to propagate the doctrines of the I. W. W. The future calls for courage and determination, and the victory of our class is in sight in our time.

Troy, N. Y., August 12.—During the past week meetings have been held in Troy, Albany, Schenectady, and Rotterdam Junction. The event of the week was St. John's meeting in Schenectady, Friday evening. St. John held the large crowd in close attention for one and one-half hours without any interruption, while he analyzed the labor problem and showed the part played by the pure and simple "labor lead-

(Continued on page 6.)

COBALT PROGRESS

2,800 MEMBERS ADDED TO UNION'S ROLLS.

Imported Miners Recover Withheld Baggage and Return to Cape Breton—Companies Sorely Depressed and Playing Their Last Card—Miners Sure of Success.

Cobalt, Ont., Aug. 8.—We revolutionists hear so much about the "brains" of the capitalists, how they "forsee" and "direct industry," that it becomes, to say the least, sickening. But this camp is again proving that the "brain-work" of these "captains of industry" consists of exploiting the wage-slaves, and of attempting to rob others of their "sacred property."

The La Rose mine here "foresaw" that, by sinking a shaft, and drifting under the adjoining property, they could "direct" the silver ore so that the La Rose company would reap the benefits, but the Right-of-Way capitalists discovered they were being robbed and have brought action against those "captains of industry" in the law courts.

Now both companies claim that they are unable to accede to the demands of their employes. They are crying about the "tyranny of the Western Federation of Miners," and claiming they would pay higher wages and grant better working conditions if the men here would renounce that "lawless combination of anarchists who have no respect for the laws of any country."

There are few men at work and these are now leaving camp; and the Nipissing Company have two of their men in court for stealing silver ore. They will claim, I suppose, that the Nipissing Company are opposed to such petty thievery. The company itself has succeeded in practically stealing 900 acres of the best ore land in the Cobalt district.

The companies are having a difficult task in getting men past our pickets, and to-day fifteen miners from Austria were taken from the Thiele Detective Agency and taken to Union Hall, where they were welcomed by the other workers. The miners are beginning to realize that they must unite as wage-slaves against their common enemy, the employing class.

Attempts are being made to prohibit open-air meetings here, and if it is necessary the provincial government is to be called in to stop the "inflammatory talk" indulged in by the speakers. We will be here when they start, and also when they finish.

Cobalt, Ont., August 10.—The mine managers are playing their last card. Fifty-two men forced the police authorities to regain their baggage for them, and will leave here for Cape Breton, carrying the news of the desperate methods the mine managers are adopting in their attempts to break the spirit of these slaves of the mines.

One of these imported men took the stand at our open-air meeting and pointed out that he had been in several countries, under different flags, but he had never seen such a deceptive bunch of mine managers as the Cobalt gang who stooped so low as to steal workingmen's socks.

"Roadhouse and Bryne should be driven out of here," cries the press, because Roadhouse has been "in prison," and is an "anarchist of the worst stripe," while O'Bryne is an "imported agitator from the west who was driven out by the men whom he had organized into the Federation." Such are also the expressions of the defeated managers, who now want to make an "honorable settlement." What they would like to drive out is industrial unionism but their likes shall not be gratified while the class struggle rages.

Cobalt, Ont., August 12.—The Nipissing Company is weakening. It now offers to pay $5 a foot more for contract work than was paid previous to the strike. In an attempt to break the strike they last week started three inexperienced men to work on machines. The result was that fifteen machines went on the scrap pile—at $300 apiece.

From a working class standpoint, the Nipissing Company should be the first to break, as the strike broke out there. After the strike broke out, they called upon their brother mine owners, who are pigmies compared to the Guggenheim interests, to stand by the Nipissing, and the Western Federation would be put out of business. The men struck in all the mines. Nipissing stocks dropped to about one-half what they had been six weeks previous, giving the agents for Nipissing a grand chance to get in on a bargain, and now, after using their smaller brother capitalists as stepping stones, to a further centralization and concentration, if they throw them down they have accomplished their purpose—the squeezing out a horde of small share holders.

The class spirit, which develops from the industrial form of organization, is more to the front to-day in this camp than ever before. The Nipissing Company and others have put the organization here "out of business" by adding 2,800 members to it, so that concentration of capitalist interests has been met by concentration on the part of the workers. Industrial unionism has been taught to these workers by agitation and literature. The union has 1,000 members at work under their schedule, and the strike will continue until the rest of the mine managers realize that the working class must be reckoned with.

Cobalt, Ont., August 13.—The mine managers have been beaten again. Twenty men from Cape Breton, with a Thiele detective in charge, arrived here yesterday. They were met by a committee from the union, who informed them of the conditions actually existing there. Thereupon the men refused to go to work; and Mr. Detective was compelled to hand over the checks for their baggage.

We have telegraphed the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia several times since the strike began, but, as yet, the officials of that body have failed to notify their locals that a strike is on here. The result is that their members are being brought here, with no knowledge of the exact status of the strike. However, they will return to their homes and make known that the strike is still on.

Several mines will be added in a few days to the list of those which have conceded. Those already working under the schedule are adding to their forces every day, so that in a few weeks we will have 1,200 men at work, and the organization established in Ontario.

Several of the mine managers are enquiring about the I. W. W., so last night we told them just what the I. W. W. was, and the ultimate aims of the organization for the benefit of these slave-drivers; and also informed them that the I. W. W. means that the workers are members of an organization whose object is to resist every encroachment of the employing class and finally abolish the wage system. I. W. W. means, "I won't work for a capitalist class which steals eighty-three cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that I produce and I will work to put an end to its power to exploit my class, the working class."

Cobalt, Ont., August 14.—The mine managers' ring is broken. The King Edward mine, employing 100 men, broke away from the association and granted the demands of the union. This means the beginning of the end of the mine managers' combination to break up industrial unionism in the Cobalt district. Instead of what has been going on under the mine managers, several of these gents will lose their positions, as the share-holders are now taking a hand in settling with the men.

Detectives who arrived yesterday in charge of men, finding they could not hold their men's baggage, resorted to threatening them with imprisonment if they did not go to work and repay the company for their transportation; but we called the bluff, and defied the Thiele thugs to jail them, and we took their men up to the union hall.

We have been warned against threatening or intimidating any men; but, of course, no warninig has been given the hired agents of the mine managers, who, with guns in their coat pockets, attempt to rush their victims through our picket line. However, we have warned the authorities that we will not stand for being jostled around by Thiele detectives, and that if they wish to avoid trouble, those tactics had better be discontinued.

(Continued on page 6.)

Report Of The I. W. W. to The Stuttgart Congress

TO THE DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR AND SOCIALIST CONGRESS:

> "Only the economic organization is capable
> "of setting on foot a true political party of
> "Labor, and thus raise a bulwark against
> "the power of Capital."
>
> MARX.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:—

Strange, we presume, will it appear to you as representing apparently powerful economic and political organizations of the working class of the European continent; to you who have looked upon the New World as not counting at all in the war between the master and the servant class (this term is extracted from a speech delivered by Mr. J. Davenport, representing the Manufacturing and Anti-Boycott Association, at Cincinnati in 1904) that representatives of a socialist economic organization of America should come before you and assert:

"That it will be in North America, the land in which capitalist production and consequently capitalist exploitation of the working class has reached its highest development, where the working class industrially organized and intellectually equipped to continue the most highly developed operations for the sole enjoyment of all wealth produced by those who toil and moil, will be able to take possession of the means of production and distribution, and usher in the co-operative commonwealth in this part of the globe, so that in rapid succession the workers of all other nations will throw off the yoke of capitalist exploitation and exterminate forever the rulership of a few over the many."

This prediction may sound bombastic. The backwardness of the American working class movement often furnished reasons for adverse comment among the proletarians, who had been kept in darkness as to the real conditions prevailing in this country. Wise doctrinaires from abroad, glancing superficially at conditions during visits of a few weeks' duration, had condemned the working class as not being able to work out and to accomplish the ends sought by all Socialists throughout the world.

There are many, looking to Germany as the classic land of socialism, who aver that the revolutionary propaganda must follow the lines of countries industrially less developed than the United States and Canada, and they are pointing continually to Europe for plans upon which the destructive propaganda against capitalist class institutions, and the constructive work for the Socialist Republic should necessarily be conducted.

You men and women, delegates to this congress, will again have to hear the declaration that each land has to cope with its own industrial conditions, and that the workers of the northern part of the American continent have worked out the plans, fully consistent with conditions for the battle for economic freedom. You heard their voice twice before, representatives from economic organizations, delivering to the proletarians of the world the message of industrial solidarity at the international labor congress in Paris, 1889.

The idea of an international labor day on May first was born in America, the International Labor Congress held in Paris in the year 1889 enthusiastically heralded the thought throughout the civilized world; millions of workers, in increasing numbers every year, to-day greet that day of international demonstration of working class solidarity on the economic and the political field. But the sponsors renounced their child one year after its birth, the capitalist class substituted a Labor Day of their origin, in September every year. This was the first time that the "New World" set the path—the second time in 1895, other economic organizations of workers of North America, qualified under the rules of the congress to speak for workers of this continent, were represented, but there the conflict between two opposing principles was manifested in the contradictory actions of these representatives, one representing the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the other the United Brewery Workers of America, both organizations claiming to be socialist economic organizations. The first was organized on the right lines; it had the soul, but amounted to little in numbers, and was therefore not able to withstand capitalist persecution; the other was just used, unknown though to its membership, to shield another organization and to act as buffer, which was then and is now only an adjunct to the capitalist class and was then bolstered up to obscure the real issue and convey the impression that the formation of a socialist trades union movement in the American continent was a result of personal animosities, caused by the differences among a few who were looked upon as trying to control and direct the movements of the working class. The basic differences were not understood then, because at that London congress the representatives of both factions of the economic organization claimed to have the qualifications of economic organizations based on the recognition of the class conflict in society.

Socialists of European countries, who are prone to measure the strength of working class solidarity by the number of votes cast on every recurring election day, would ridicule the idea that in a country with universal suffrage for all male citizens the ballot should not be regarded as a criterion of work done and advances made in the incessant propaganda for socialist aims and ends. Those again who would weigh the chances of winning the conflict with the capitalist class by the number of heads periodically tabulated as being bound together in trades unions for a common purpose, usually fail to draw the distinction between trades unions which are regarded by them as temporary make-shifts only, and such economic organizations as are organized for the most important functions in a social fabric founded on a co-operative basis. In the opinion of the former, unions would pass out of existence with the day of labor's triumph in the revolution.

No organization of laboring people can be recognized as a working class institution except its motive force is the desire to reach the complete emancipation of the working class; benefiting from the lessons presented in the evolutionary process in the modes of production and the shifting change in the ownership of the implements for the creation of marketable wealth, such organizations must continually press on towards the consummation of the Socialist program. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all such organizations of labor, on the political as well as on the economic field, that they constitute fighting, militant organizations, organized for the every day experiences and the final conflict with the master class. Being militant in character, they cannot be drifted into the troubled waters of compromise, else they would lose their character, would cease to be institutions of the working class, organized on the recognition of the irresistable class conflict in present day society.

If these premises are not correct, why then did the International Socialist Bureau, in mapping out the program for this congress, refuse to strike out from the qualifications of representatives the words, "such trades unions organized on the recognition of the class struggle." Consistent with Socialist principles as this decision is, it becomes more significant, supremely important, for the formulation of an international program of action for the preparation of the workers for a successful fulfilment of their historic mission.

Under this construction, laid down by many of the International Congresses of Labor, any one pretending to speak for and to work for the emancipation of labor from the bondage of wage slavery who defends, promotes and supports such trades unions as are founded on the false theory of harmonizing interests between the capitalist and wage slave class, may not lay claim to the right to call himself a revolutionary socialist, and if he speaks on behalf of a political party reflecting the misleading and corrupting doctrines of such capitalist unionism, he most assuredly attempts to conceal the fact that the capitalist class in all countries when revolutionary propaganda began to circulate its life blood, protected itself behind a wall of sham Socialist propaganda, thus temporarily thwarting the efforts of those who are striving and laboring at the undermining of all capitalist class institutions and the construction of real working class organizations, on the economic as the most essential field, and the political as the true expression of revolutionary thought and activity.

You in European countries have had your experience in the stormy days of the movement with the manifold fake socialist organizations, devised and called into being by agents of the employing class; you have felt how those who advocate no compromise, no political bargaining, were persecuted and villified, haunted and slandered by all the pseudo-socialist professors, lawyers, clergymen and yellow-back unionists.

Look backward now, recall those days of bitter conflict and heroic sacrifice, and you will no longer wonder, when weighing cause and effect, that the same unscrupulous capitalistic class element makes history on the same lines in a land where the proletarians are now beginning to see the truth of socialist teachings, and are raising the banner of working class revolt against the master class and the manifold institutions organized for the protection of capitalist interests.

The proletarians of European countries, who in the first place are entitled to learn about the true condition of affairs, will therefore not be surprised to hear and see representatives of reactionary, capitalist unionism, although sailing under the name of political party Socialists, assail the Industrial Workers of the World at this congress. But you will not permit, when reviewing the past of the movement in your native countries, that misrepresentation and falsehood presented in print by emissaries of a corrupted, decaying pure and simple union movement of America, and its political reflex, be used to separate you from the struggling, villified and persecuted Socialist Industrial Unionists of the United States and Canada.

Twofold are our reasons for being represented at this congress:

First: To destroy the erroneous delusion that the forces making for the industrial revolution in the northern part of the American continent have not produced sufficiently strong material and organized efforts to accomplish the change in the ownership of the means of production and distribution. Second: To establish the necessary international relations with the workers of Europe, Asia and other continents, when ready, so that they cease to be the supply houses of human labor for the American capitalists, through which the latter are able to use worker against worker, the emigrant against the natives and settled proletarians, and to turn them into supply houses of emigrant-soldiers for the social revolution upon the American continent.

* * * *

With the advent of capitalist production in the States and recently in Canada, American working class resistance manifested itself in typical American style. The Knights of Labor organization was the result. Conspiracy to "do the weaker" was the bourgeois class maxim; conspiracy to work secretly against the evil influences of capitalist class supremacy, in all states of social and industrial activity, was the key to the quick-fire of the Knights of Labor. The conspiracy features of the organization caused its downfall; the employers got their own conspirators into the secret chambers, and they worked the plans for the destruction of the once powerful organization. The Knights of Labor, once 1,000,000 strong, are lost and forgotten.

The American Federation of Labor was born under a fire of attack. Open unions were its component parts, or supposed to be.

When organized twenty-seven years ago in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., the capitalist press was unanimous in condemnation of the "Un-American Invasion." and the fact that many of the first delegates to the first convention were foreign born, served as a subterfuge to assail the new organization and its pronounced principles.

But immediately after its formation the grappling between the progressive and conservative elements began, the capitalists again succeeding in getting their agents dominant in shaping the policies of the organization.

The American Federation of Labor did not evolve into a real labor organization. It did not accommodate itself in forms to the ever-changing structure of capitalist society; it did not grasp the higher, most important mission of a trade-union movement. The agents of the capitalist class, in gaining accession and obtaining control in the shaping of affairs and mapping out of the policies and tactics of the organization, prostituted that organization and transformed it, as it is to-day, into an auxiliary to the capitalist class, insomuch that the Wall Street Journal, mouthpiece of the corporation magnates, defiantly could proclaim "That the American Federation of Labor is to-day the strongest bulwark against the dangerous tide of socialism."

The arbitrary defining of demarkation lines between trades that industrial evolution has really eliminated, marked the beginning of a bitter warfare of craft unions against other craft unions; the struggle for the keeping of the job at the expense of universal working class interests became the supreme issue; much to the rejoicing of the employing class, and at their behest. Strike breaking, under the subterfuge of "jurisdiction rights," became a rule, not an exception. There is not one solitary trades union that can vindicate itself against the charge of strike-breaking; hatred of workers against workers was engendered, the lust for retaliation of one set for alleged injustice done by another set, is ever more becoming the inspiring force for a disintegrating activity on trades union lines; thousands disgusted with the betrayals by labor fakikrs have been driven into the army of disorganized, despairing opponents to working class unity. Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, aware of the evil results of these "jurisdiction love quarrels," when asked for a remedy, declared in an address delivered before the convention of the National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, held in Washington, D. C., in 1904, in substance as follows:

"That these jurisdiction conflicts tend to increase the efficiency of the trade unionist at his work, because of the competition among the various craft unions to gain control over a particular craft in an industry." Efficiency at work for the benefit of the capitalist exploiter! In this maxim is embodied the whole functionary program of such organizations upon the American continent as are connected with either the American Federation of Labor or the seven different Brotherhoods of Railway Employes.

Higher efficiency of the workers for the benefit of the exploiter and the perpetuation of the capitalist system of society! Actuated by such principles, it is small wonder that the two millions of craft unionists constitute rather a protection than a menace to the prevailing order of things.

A National Civic Federation, with an educational bureau attached, could only exist with the consent of an organized part of the working class, if that part is accessible to the preachings dealt out by the supporters of capitalism. With but two exceptions, the trades union official journals are parts of that Educational Bureau and the workers are thus made to believe that their station in life as exploited wage workers is justified by eternal laws, formulated by the defenders of capitalist society.

High initiation fees, up to $500.00, rigid examination of "undesirables," excessive fines, check-off systems, are only the results of such false forms and systems of unionism.

Division upon the political field is not even the worst feature of the evil results of such unionism; in attempts, often successful, to distract the attention from the burning issue, the workers are told that unity on election day alone would suffice to banish the evil; workers divided and in each other's hair during 364 days of the year are reminded that the coming together on one day would eliminate all disputes resulting from false teachings, and that the triumph on the political arena would tend to unite the workers on the economic field also.

False as are the conclusions, they are nevertheless in accord with the premises from which they flow.

Unity on the political field, as an expression of the will power and the concomitant might organized in preparation for coming events, can only be achieved and demonstrated when the solidarity on the economic battle ground is assured. A united political party of the working class of the United States and Canada must find its base and support in a working class organized on the industrial field, in such an organization that will not barter or compromise with the enemies of the working class. Political action is not a revolution, but only a measure in a slight degree to determine when the final act should be inaugurated.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

This conception of a true working class organization prompted the calling of a preliminary conference of a few men, in January, 1905. The opening arguments presented by the callers emphasized the necessity of establishing a common ground for the bringing together of the workers on the industrial as well as on the political field. We see that such eminent gentlemen as Mr. Mahlon Barnes and Lawyer Morris Hillquit, have embodied in their report to this congress the manifesto, issued in January, 1905. But the Socialist Party for which these two gentlemen speak was not invited, nor was the Socialist Labor Party. True to the Karl Marx saying quoted at the head of this report, it was conceived that the economic organization founded on the recognition of socialist principles had to be formed before a political reflex of the augmented strength of working class unity could be expected. The American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance were represented in that conference. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance had preceded, but had nearly succumbed under the fierce fire centered on it by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants. By reason of the fact that the Alliance was considered an attachment to a specific socialist political party it could not enlist the support of those workingmen who admitted the correctness of the position of the Alliance as an economic organization, yet knew that the policy of the organization was dependent on the mandates of that particular party.

The American Labor Union had repeatedly endorsed the Socialist Party, but that endorsement in no way made the organization map out its policy in accordance with socialist principles. This was brought out in that conference. The Western Federation of Miners, however, was gradually and against huge obstacles, both from within and without, clearing the road for an industrial progressive unionism. All these elements brought together recognized the fact that American industrial conditions demanded an organization that would be able to cope with them, and reassure the workers whose courage had been broken and hopes shattered by the many defeats and betrayals in the past.

The program promulgated in the Manifesto aroused the workers. However, advocates of purely political action, under the pretext of being promoters of the program outlined, had gained admission to the meetings of that conference. It developed later that the ambition of these intruders was the possible prevention of what the conference had principally been called for. Working class unity on the economic and also on the political field, meant death to the political schemes of parliamentarians. Neither Mr. Mahlon Barnes, nor Mr. Hillquit, both submitting to this congress a report filled with perversions of truth, and vilification of individuals who alone have a right to speak for the Industrial Workers of the World, have knowledge of the underlying forces making the formation of the organization essential in the battle of the working class for a higher form of civilization.

Neither of them knows of the gigantic struggles the I. W. W. had to go through in the endeavor to carry out the program agreed upon in the January preliminary conference.

Profiting from evil experiences in all preceding organizations, it was to be the mission of the Industrial Workers of the World to prepare the workers of Northern America through the dissemination of sound literature for the work of construction. Never was it intended to cater for the support of large bodies organized in trades unions to increase the number of enlisted workers at the cost of abandoning the basic principles and blurring the lines of the class struggle. Clear and distinct as was the program promulgated, it precluded the chances of the agents of the master class from holding on to their jobs of prey upon the working class. This was the reason that the many delegates attending the first convention as representatives of already organized bodies of workers, immediately discouraged the workers from connecting themselves in large numbers with the newly formed body.

The danger of having the organization swamped by the enlistment of large bodies, with all the elements of corruption and decay inherent in them, was thus averted, temporarily at least. As a result of this the workers of North America gained new confidence, because they found that the Industrial Workers of the World with its program was repulsive to the labor leaders of the craft union movement; the newly formed body was, therefore, able to make great headway immediately after its formation. Such was the interest shown in the movement among the working class that the capitalists got alarmed. They had succeeded in thwarting the efforts of the proletarians before, by getting their pliant tools to work, and on the same plan they thought to either get control of the organization and thus stifle its activity, or destroy it in its infancy. Those who had surveyed the field and had learned from the object lessons of the past, could see the cunning work of the master class at every turn of affairs.

The coming events enacted at the second convention of the I. W. W. cast their shadows several months before. The capitalist press, supported by a parasitic press owned by individuals whose connection with the socialist movement emanates from selfish motives, announced four months in advance of the convention that the dominating influence of the "Revolutionary Socialists" in the I. W. W. would be broken in the second convention and the Industrial Workers of the World would then have the good will of some employers of labor and grow rapidly in numbers. The capitalist agents tried their best to carry out the wishes of their silent instructors. But for the first time in the history of the American labor movement did the proletarians destroy the plans of the capitalist class. The supporters of capitalist unionism were thrown out; for their last resort of delivering the goods to their masters they used the brutal force of hired assassins to slug and if possible murder those who stood loyal to the working class. Supported also by such elements as are characterized in the report of Barnes and Lawyer Hillquit to this congress, the capitalists and their tools thought that vilifications, slander and abuse against a few in the movement would accomplish what by other methods they were unable to see consummated.

You will be told that there are two factions now. The one repudiated by the intelligent working class is not founded and conducted in its work by Socialist principles, and no real workingmen are connected with it; the other, however, has grown strong and powerful under the fierce fire of persecution and attack from the fortress of capitalism and the outposts protecting capitalist class institutions and interests. Starting out with only 2,000 members in 1905, the Western Wederation of Miners not included, the organization has now 362 industrial unions and branches organized in thirty-seven States of the Union and three Provinces of Canada; individual members will be found already in Central and South America; the propaganda with literature and lectures by fifteen organizers, all well trained and equipped intellectually, may give a scant idea to our comrades in other parts of the world what great work for the dissemination of socialist ideas is being performed and constructive propaganda carried on.

The capitalist class and its servants were defeated in the second convention and that alone serves as a measure in some degree showing how deeply socialist thought and consequent action is rooted among the proletarians of the United States and Canada.

The Industrial Workers of the World is proud of the fact that the most advanced workers for the socialist cause are members of the organization, and most active in the propaganda for the principles espoused, working incessantly and without regard to slander and vilification for the purification of the working class on the industrial and political field, and for action as dictated by American conditions and social and industrial developments.

The organization embraces now 28,000 militant workers, and although the Western Federation of Miners, at the last convention could not as yet rid itself completely from the withering hands of the capitalist agents, and is not now a part of the I. W. W., the majority of the members of that organization virtually support and stand together with the Industrial Workers of the World in the battle for industrial freedom.

The organization has established its own weekly journal, "The Industrial Union Bulletin," which has since May 1, 1907, attained a paid circulation of 7,000 copies; its official literature has been translated in seven languages and many of these documents have, since the 1906 convention, circulated to the extent of hundreds of thousands.

Such is the fear of the capitalists against the growing power of the organization that they openly invited at different occasions the American Federation of Labor and other organizations to help them in the war of extermination, but to the eternal credit of the workers of America be it said that more and more of them refuse to do the bidding of the capitalists and the unscrupulous labor fakirs any longer.

The onslaught in Goldfield, Nev., which caused even the intervention of the President of the United States in ordering the discharging of a lady Postmaster because she was a member of the I. W. W., whilst if she would have joined the American Federation of Labor she would have retained her position, shows clearly that the capitalist masters and their emissaries on the political field look with alarm upon the growing influence of the principles advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, and it is safe to predict that they will make use of all powers at their command to fight an unrelenting war against this socialist economic organization, because they know that the organization will measure swords also on the political arena, as soon as a true political reflex of working class solidarity on the industrial field is established.

It was the Industrial Workers of the World that raised the first voice when Haywood, one of its founders, was arrested on February 17, 1906; when Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped together with the former, it was this organization, the I. W. W., that issued the first call, "Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?" on February 19, 1906; it was the Industrial Workers of the World that, after appealing to the various working class associations to "bury the hatchet" and combine its strength for the one purpose of securing liberty for the persecuted spokesman, found that the proletariat was ready to respond, while self-styled leaders everywhere blocked the efforts at unity of action in the crucial epoch. Yet, undisturbed by all these obstacles, the organization is marching on, is at work preparing the necessary groundwork upon which will be builded a true political expression of the aims, aspirations and wishes of the working class, and through which capitalist government will pass out of existence and the workers' republic be established.

With the passing of the capitalist government, a medium for the protection of class rule, and private ownership of all implements of production and distribution, will be ushered in the industrial government prepared and organized within the capitalist structure of society, founded on pillars erected before the old are razed, which will stand as a lasting monument of the final triumph of the organized proletariat of the world.

We want the workers of Europe to hear of the gigantic strides made, we want them to join hands with us, so that the emigrant workers will know that there is organized a union upon the American continent that will really unite them with their fellow workers in the various industries; we want them to be our comrades in the fight for industrial freedom, and our purpose in being represented in this International Congress is to emphasize our declaration that with the co-operation of the working class the world over, the proletariat of North America will soon be ready to carry out successfully, by the use of all civilized methods, the historic mission of the working class in this part of the globe.

The bulwark against the power of capital has been raised, industrial solidarity of the working class will beget solidarity on all other lines of action, the Co-operative Commonwealth in our day will mark the hour of triumph and of victory gained by the wealth produceers united on the industrial and political field.

* * * *

It is necessary for the enlightenment of the delegates and the workers of other lands to refute false statements made in the report submitted by a certain Morris Hillquit, anent the affairs in the Industrial Workers of the World. It is not true that the so-called "Sherman faction" has the bulk of the membership—in fact, that fragment of a thing which was expected to do the stifling act, has virtually passed out of existence; its convention was not held, and whoever pretends to represent that nonentity surely does it for some ulterior motive. Mr. Hillquit perverts the truth again when he says that the actions of the second convention were not submitted to the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

THE CRIMES OF CZARISM

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE DUMA, OF DEPUTY PERGAMENT, ON HIS INVESTIGATION INTO TORTURES AT RIGA.

(Translated for The People from La Tribune Russe, by Solon De Leon.)

[The capitalist press and the false sentiment created by it being generally sceptical on the subject of the infamous tortures inflicted on the political prisoners held in the dungeons of Russia, herewith are published the principal parts of the official report on the subject made to the Duma by Deputy Pergament, of Odessa, who was instructed by the parliamentary committee to investigate the matter. The report was rendered in full session of the Duma, on April 23rd, last.]

Since the forces of repression have got under way in the Baltic provinces, the police of that region have begun, on their part, to indulge in the infliction of torture during their examinations of prisoners, in order to furnish themselves with a pretext for shooting down those persons whom they suspect of connection with the revolutionary movement. These inquisitorial procedures of the administration have reached their culminating point in the tortures at Riga, under the Bureau of Safety, controlled by the local Prefect.

It was sometime ago that at the Safety Bureau, then under the command of Kohko, they put to the question six persons suspected of belonging to the so-called "inner circle" of a fighting organization. But towards the end of 1905 they established a special "committee" for that purpose, composed of Schwabe, the chief of the Bureau; Alexandrovisky, the sub-commissary of police; Gregons, Sabelski, Davous, and some other policemen and detectives.

This committee, according to its own statement, was charged by the police department with the duty of holding "investigations" upon the political prisoners; at the same time, also according to its own statement, it was empowered by the Governor "to put to death prisoners without either investigation or trial." And effectively was that torture applied, with the knowledge and authority of the procurator, of the chief of police, and of the representatives of the central administration in that region.

The inquisitions were held in the Bureau of Safety. Persons arrested on suspicion of being involved in a "serious" affair, were ordinarily put through their first examination about 8 o'clock in the evening. The questions put to them were emphasized with threats and blows—blows of fist and boot, especially, on face or abdomen.

They also set to work with their sticks of rubber. If the victim persisted in not declaring himself guilty of the crimes they imputed to him, he was released at the end of 20 or 30 minutes, to await the second, or "serious" examination, which took place about midnight.

The examination this time began with the blows of the fist, varied by cudgelings with the rubber sticks and musket butts. To prevent the outcries of the victim, they stuffed his mouth with cloth soaked in water. This precaution taken, they began to thrash him cruelly, raining blows on the head, arms and legs. Should the victim still persist in not speaking, he was thrown to the ground, and still more atrocious torture put upon him. When, his strength gone, the victim lost consciousness he was revived with cold water, and the tortures commenced again.

During the night of January 13th, 1906, a young man named Lapsa, some 18 years old, from whom these ruffians were unable to drag a single confession, was thrown upon the ground, and a sub-commissary of police, standing with both feet on his chest, jumped up and down until the breast and ribs were entirely crushed. As a result of this treatment, Lapsa was unable to eat a bit till the day of his execution. Another suspect, Strazdini, was covered with such fiendish stripes across the thighs that the flesh was literally cut from the bone, and fell away in ribbons. One Karlson had his back equally horribly mutilated with rubber sticks.

The prisoners who showed the greatest traces and effects of their horrible tortures were taken by night to the extreme end of the prison fortifications, and there shot. In this way there met death on the night of January 17, 1906, the above-named Lapsa; also Strazdini, with his mutilated legs; and Pierre [illegible]zen, whose body, later recovered, was covered with wounds, and had one leg cut off. On the 18th, in the same place, a suspect named Bredis was bayonetted to death; on the 20th, Ivan Abolts, on the 24th, two more, on the 20th of June, another.

A certain Eikhotz, arrested February 2, 1906, was subjected in the Safety Bureau to inhuman brutalities. The torture lasted four nights long. The commissary of police, Grasman, took his full part in them. Similar tortures were inflicted upon Chenberg and Ivan Ozoline, two workingmen arrested on February 6, 1906.

On the 17th of February, the same year, Franz Veinberg was arrested on the public street. He was wanted to admit his connection with certain expropriations, and to drag the desired confession out of him, the police commissioners Koukas and Mikheev set themselves to torture him with an unheard-of cruelty. After stripping him to the skin, they threw him across the legs of an inverted chair, and commenced, four together, to beat him unmercifully with lashes of iron wire till the blood ran. But Veinberg was ignorant of what they accused him, and naturally unable to give the names of his accomplices. After a brief interruption, therefore, the torture recommenced, and continued till the victim lost consciousness. Then he was revived, and the human fiends, led by Mikheev and Koukas, began all over again.

Ernest Birznek, Jan Reteioum, and Ans Otroup, in whose dwellings the police had found arms and prohibited literature, were arrested at home. After an examination at the police station, they were all three, by the order of the procurator, taken to the Bureau. Here for eight hours in succession they were subjected to the most refined tortures, under the direct supervision of Mikheev, Gregous, and Tkatchev. Besides the usual course of tortures already enumerated, devices more atrocious still were brought into play. Their nails and hair were torn out, the most sensitive and private parts of their bodies were tortured, and their bones were cracked.

During the existence of the first Duma these practices became more rare, but only to resume in full swing at the dissolution of that body. They attained their greatest height after the appointment of Meller-Zakomelski as governor-general of the Baltic provinces, and the promulgation by him in November, 1906, of an order ostensibly forbidding them.

On the 18th of last August, in Vindau, the authorities arrested a 16-year-old pupil in the village school, Edward Znotyne, for mailing a copy of the manifesto of the Viborg mutineers. Although he was born and brought up in Vindau, Znotyne was on the 10th of October transferred to Riga—"to establish his identity." For twelve days he lingered in the Bureau, suffering from lack of food, and without being examined. On the 22nd of October, at four in the morning he was roused and put to the question. The first thing they asked him was,

"Do you know why you have been brought here?"

"Perfectly.—To establish my identity."

"No, indeed; to put you to the question," he was told. He was thrown on a bench, stripped, and scourged by six men together, some of the scourges having leather thongs, others iron wire. After a few minutes, the boy's body was one living wound.

Paul Rizga, an academy teacher, arrested on March 18, 1906, was transferred, after five months in the central prison, to the Bureau, for his "examination." Gregous and Mikheev directed the operation. After undressing him, he was stretched on the bench, and beaten with a rubber stick. After the fortieth stroke a short pause was allowed, after which forty more strokes were given. And so on four times in succession. A cord was then thrown around Rizga's neck, and he was told he was going to be hanged; after which the lashing was continued till he lost his senses. On his recovery he was asked whether he was not the assassin of a certain police commissary in the department of Mohilev. The very next day they discovered (sic) that Rizga could not possibly have participated in that crime, and he was returned to the central prison.

But in September he was again dragged to the Bureau. This time he was accused, along with Belentsov, of being involved in the raid upon the Commercial Bank of Moscow. After a five-day sickening siege of torture at the Bureau, Rizga finally signed a statement previously drawn up by Gregous, in which he admitted, among other things, that his own brother had taken part in the robbery, and that he had fled to America with the sum of 15,000 roubles ($7,500). He was further made to say that he had received a letter from Belentsov, which he had thrown into a cesspool. But when the official report of the local police arrived, it was found that Rizga's brother had left for America before the bank robbery was committed, and he left because the farm of his father, where he lived, was put to the flame by the soldiery of a repression expedition. It was also established that Belentzov never wrote to Rizga. After finding out the truth on these two points, Gregous made the "sincere" confession that he himself had drawn up the supposed answers, having been authorized thereto by the authorities of the Bureau. On February 26, 1907, Rizga was acquitted by the military court of Riga.

On the 30th of November, 1906, the police of Riga arrested fifteen men. One of them, Ferdinand Gruning, at the time of his arrest, was a hale young fellow of twenty-two. In a month the nameless tortures he underwent made of him an old man, crippled and bald. Nevertheless, sufficient grounds were lacking to turn him over to the drum-head court-martial, and the gentlemen of the Bureau had to return him to the central prison; whence, however, he was later carried back for further maltreatment and abuses.

PERGAMENT,
Deputy from Odessa.

NEW RECRUITS

New Era of Movement's Growth Brings New Recruits—Youngstown Receives Valuable Assistance from Mrs. Davis.

Youngstown, August 11.—The I. W. W. had a busy week in the one last past, culminating as it did, on last Saturday night, when a large and attentive audience listened with rapt attention to Mrs. E. L. Davis. Mrs. Davis is a new recruit in the ranks of the proletarian army. Her appeal to the men of Youngstown was such as to move to tears those rough and ready sons of toil. Though trained in the shambles of capitalism where the ambulance is a frequent visitor and accustomed to the rough usages of the steel mills of this vicinity, nevertheless this young daughter of a western Pennsylvania miner so graphically portrayed the cause of our miseries that these hardened men were moved to tears. With simple eloquence this proletaire daughter, whose father died in the mines when she was very young, told the story of the life of the family after the loss of the breadwinner. The story was told in such a thrilling, yet simple way, that it reached the sympathies and held the attention of our fiercest critics. To secure to the I. W. W. more women of such sterling courage should be the special effort of all lovers of the revolutionary movement. We will have the able assistance of Mrs. Davis from this time on, in helping to wake up the slaves in and around this city.

The old war-horse of the movement, who for years was the lone star in this city, the watch dog of the revolutionary forces was himself on that same evening. He scored the city authorities for their negligence in the suppression of crimes and disease in the "red-light district," and "other such nests of capitalistic destruction," as he put it, and he then showed them up in their role of stopping the boys from playing the harmless game of ball on Sunday. Cuvert showed this chicanery up in good old buzz-saw fashion, and the crowd were very demonstrative. They saw the point and acknowledged it.

The writer had an inning at the same time and place, but nothing of note took place.

We are getting some new members at our meetings right along, and will soon have a painters' local in the I. W. W., and a carpenters' local is also in sight. We are busy all the time with preparations for Labor Day, when Haywood and St. John will put the finishing touch on the A. F. of L. graveyard march, and the fellow workers all over the 150 mile zone should take notice and prepare for Youngstown on September the 2nd, and watch the agony of the A. F. of L. at New Castle. It had a spasm last year, but with Haywood, St. John, Miss Flynn, and others at Youngstown, we can safely say that 250,000 to 300,000 will greet the Idaho victim of capitalism.

Communications have been received from Erie, Cleveland, Altoona and Astabula, and Wheeling, and Pittsburg, as well as several other places such as Canton and Akron. Let the watchword be "Advance on Youngstown Labor Day." Take up the work with vim, boys, and we will show the fakirs that their time of hope has passed and that the I. W. W. will be the whole thing from now on. So work for it, we must succeed.

E. R. M.

TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
Ninth Convention S. L. P.
No Compromise.
Right To Be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

DOINGS IN CHICAGO

Jager's Work—The "Chicago Socialist"—Barnes, His Methods and Consorts—Progress, and Tone of Working Class.

Chicago, Ill., August 7.—In the last report of our general organizer in Chicago, notice was given to an incident whereby the ignorance of S. P. critics of the S. L. P. was placed on exhibition. Jager made the statement that Haywood was a delegate to the first convention of the I. W. W., and, this being challenged by a member of the S. P., wagered $3.00 against ten cents, that it was so, and that he could prove it.

On the following Sunday the benighted one failed to put in an appearance, but, proof being given to the stake-holder, the money was handed over to Jager by that person, who remarked that he now knew his fellow party member to be a liar. The transaction took place in the presence of a crowd of over 300 people, who applauded the too easy victory of the S. L. P. Some day even the variety of S. P. men whose principal business seems to be running bluffs on outsiders, at the expense of the S. L. P., and the Industrial Union movement will learn that such plays don't go.

A debate was to have taken place at this meeting, between Jager and Herr Dr. Knoffnagel. When the S. L. P. representative arrived he was told by two policemen that the corner was not open to him. Herr Dr. was at this time speaking one block further down and our man was told to go there if he wished to speak at all.

Being called upon by the audience to answer why he would not debate, Knoffnagel replied that he would do so only on the arrangement of a committee. Thereupon the S. L. P. elected a committee which made a trip to the seventeenth ward headquarters of the S. P. The trip was to no purpose, however, as that branch of the party of many votes positively declined to enter into public discussion. One of its reasons for declining to debate was claimed to be:—that "the S. L. P. is dead." Another, and by far the more important reason, was that the Socialist Party has within its ranks new members who are not to be informed of the existence, nor as to the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., under penalty of their leaving the S. P.

Last Saturday night Jager spoke on the corner of Clark and Ohio streets, and after the meeting a young man approached the speaker and asked whether at another meeting, he had called a certain Mr. Herrick a grafter. Jager answered to the effect that he knew nobody of the name in Chicago, and for that reason could not have applied the term to him; adding, however, that somebody unknown may have attended the meeting in question and having nailed himself as a grafter, been designated as such. The young fellow then introduced himself as Mr. Herrick, remarking, as he did so, that an S. P. man had informed him as to an imaginary event.

Jager then stepped aside, leaving a group of about thirty still discussing. As he did so, some one was heard to remark that "E. J. Lewis has been challenging this youngster, this Jager, at every meeting, but this fellow is dodging. He is afraid to debate." The speaker was none other than J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the S. P., and the statement was entirely in keeping with the record of the gentleman. A more wilful perversion of the truth never was uttered.

Barnes evidently spoke under the impression that Jager was out of hearing, but in this he was mistaken, and Jager turned with the remark: "Here, Barnes, you are one of the chief men in your party, holding the highest office, and exert some influence over the organization. I'll wager with you that there's not a single man in your party, in Local Chicago, who possesses the moral courage to enter into public debate with me."

Barnes' reply was to raise his fists and in a voice which quivered with rage cried that Jager had accused him of being a sneak. It is, as we know, the act of a brave man to wait until an adversary quits the field and lie about him. The fact is that Jager is only too anxious to enter into a debate with a representative of the S. P., but so far has been unsuccessful along this line, with the exception of an encounter with Mr. Koope.

While Barnes was still raving about the cry of "sneak," Jager asked him not to dodge the issue in that way, but to come to the question of the debate. As Jager persisted, the crowd being with him, a fellow standing near Barnes stepped up and pushed our representative aside, announcing himself, at the time, as an officer. Upon being asked to show his badge, he did so, pulling it out of his coat pocket.

The crowd at this time commenced to disperse, Barnes remaining with five S. P. men. Jager walked into a hallway, some little distance away, and there stayed, waiting to see what would come of Barnes and the detective. The tolerant ones and their defender walked to the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue, and there stood in conversation for an hour and a half. Then Jager made his appearance. The detective, seeing him approach, detached himself from the crowd, apparently endeavoring to make it appear that he had nothing to do with Barnes. The intention of Jager was to go to the police station to enquire as to Mr. Detective, but when he made a move in that direction, Barnes' little crowd broke up, and that was the last of it.

A few weeks ago, immediately after the W. F. M. convention, the "Chicago Daily Socialist" lauded Vincent St. John to the skies, speaking of him as the "Napoleon of the Western labor movement." In giving publicity to the Chicago address of this stalwart champion of working class interests, the I. W. W. inserted two paid advertisements in the "Chicago Daily Socialist," for which bill of $16.00 was presented. In the ad. it was clearly stated that the meeting was to be held at 2 P. M., but by some hocus-pocus, it was stated on the front page of the paper that 7:30 p. m. was the hour. Be this mistake, or be it intentional, the effect was nothing. St. John's meeting was successful in the extreme, but, so far, the "Chicago Daily Socialist" has failed to mention it in any way, shape or form. What may now be the matter with the "Napoleon" of the Western labor movement? In its ignoring his successful venture in Chicago the "Chicago Daily Socialist" placed itself on a lower plane than the out-and-out capitalist press. We know what is to be expected of the one, but taking it at its own valuation, something better is to be expected of the other. The "something better" does not materialize. How long will the honest members of the S. P. in Chicago support a paper, which works such manifest injustice to one which it acknowledges to be a leader in the work of proletarian emancipation? What and who is back of this change of attitude? A few more such moves and it will not be the fault of the Socialist Labor Party if the A. F. of L.-loving Socialist Party and its press be not put before the workers of Chicago in a true light.

But, in spite of these things, the movement grows in Chicago. Meetings are being held systematically by the S. L. P. in different parts of the city, with large and appreciative audiences. Literature is being sold in large quantities, and an effort made to obtain a greater circulation for the party press. New members are being brought into the party. The outlook is promising and if every man and woman who can do something, will do it, the future is assured.

H. J. B.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage-worker Should Read It.
Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.

OFFICE
61 George Street West, SYDNEY.
State of New South Wales
AUSTRALIA.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

FOREIGN DICTIONARIES.

Italian-English and English-Italian.
German-English and English-German.
Spanish-English and English-Spanish.
French-English and English-French.
Swedish-English and English-Swedish.
Price 75 Cents Each.—Postage Paid.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ON SOCIALISM

Wrong Impression Wiped Out by Columbus S. L. P. Man.

Columbus, O., August 16.—The Ohio State Journal of August 4 contained the following letter on:

SOCIALISM.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

As the policy of The Journal in publishing letters from its readers is much appreciated by a large number who feel impelled to express themselves upon various subjects of importance, I take the liberty of writing, as I want to, if possible, remove a wrong impression prevalent among many concerning socialism.

In these days of highly organized society and rigid discipline enforced by the captains of industry, people begin to yearn for freedom from such heavy and nerve-taxing tension as is imposed under civilization. Seemingly, things of to-day approach the limit of endurance and the point of break-down by sheer force of their own weight, and the state and all that goes to constitute the make-up of society becomes a monster, a very Frankenstein.

Socialists are accused by those not necessarily their enemies of wanting a more sternly organized and more harshly disciplined order of society than the present existing one, of which so much complaint is made. They allege that the Socialist wants the world to move at word of arbitrary command—to make a machine that will exercise a more arbitrary, commanding power than that now displayed by capitalist enforcement of the decrees of God Capital. Such opponents (usually termed intellectuals) never can understand labor and its relation to the tools it uses; nor can they understand the feelings or motives of the laborer, whose life is a sacrifice and spent, at best, on the brink of uncertainty.

The Socialist does not wish to do violence to nor commit outrage upon man's nature; they recognize man as a gregarious, associate animal, and that ideal democracy—i. e., isolation—is not man's real condition nor haven; but a surrender to and a cowardly running away from a battle that must be fought.

If it be true that man is by nature gregarious, why make so much of the individual and ignore the flock? Why not be serious and seek the cause of the trouble in the flock.

If the opponents of socialism who accuse Socialists of being utopians, would refresh their knowledge of history, they would find that the Socialists are not adventurers, but rather the present order of society is an adventure and that man's most stable and progressive period was reached in communism, when the words "mine" and "thine" were unknown. Those who accuse Socialists of being autocratic and desiring to rule with an iron hand should carefully consider the Socialist propositions and find out if they would not say "amen" to them.

The Socialists declare that land is common property and that individual ownership of land is a monstrosity; that the modern tools of production are not the product of any one man or set of men, but that they are the collective product of the men of to-day who work and toil, and also the stored up labor of the men of the past in all ages. They are collective products and should be operated for the common benefit of those who work.

If these two propositions are tyrannical or autocratic, if they be utopian and non-operative, then why is the working class throughout the world becoming convinced that the position taken is a sound one? Why is it that upon becoming acquainted with the history of the race, they are inspired by the satisfactory conditions of more ancient society, and calling to witness the humiliations and defeats under the rule of the aristocrats, through the Roman empire and feudalism down to capitalism, and to-day they are forging ahead, and despite all opposition the working class seems about to confer their characteristic blessing on the world and bring into being a state of society so orderly, so free, so peaceful that no adventurer can or will exist?

Oscar Freer.
Columbus, O., August 1.

CINCINNATI, OHIO!
::: GRAND PICNIC :::
—AT—
Lohman's Park, Oakley
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PARTY PRESS.
Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., invites all friends and sympathizers to attend.
TICKET = = = 15 CENTS
All cars transfer to Oakley car, Fifth and Main streets.

GRAND - PICNIC - BOSTON
To Be Held by the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston
In Armory Grove, Roxbury.
MONDAY, September 2, LABOR DAY, 1907.

Grove Opens at 10 A. M. Dancing from 2 to 10 P. M. Sports of All Kinds.
Speech in English by A. Reimer, of Boston. Speech in Swedish by Mr. Sodergren, from Stockholm. Several Singing Choruses Are Invited.
In the afternoon a comic sketch will be presented by the Swedish Amateur Theatrical Society, and the well-known, all-around comedian, Mr. John Hahn. Music by Cronstram's Orchestra.
All kinds of games, such as striking machine, ringing the cane, ball throwing, etc. Refreshments of all kinds.

GENTS TICKET .....50c. LADIES, ...35c.

Children (under twelve), accompanied by parents or relatives, free. Take Jamaica Plain, Cal. Ave., Franklin Park, Cal. Ave., Forest Hill and Amory St. cars to Grove.

PAMPHLETS
of the
SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY

TITLES:
The Class Struggle.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

5 Cents Each.
$ 5.00 a Hundred.

Complete Catalog Free

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place New York

WEEKLY PEOPLE
28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
L. H. Weisberger, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

United States, 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months;
Canada, $1 a year; 50 cents for six months.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

The fineness of man's metal is not found
In Fortune's love; for then the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
The hard and soft, seem all affirm'd and kin;
But in the wind and tempest of her frown,
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away,
And what hath mass, or matter by itself,
Lies rich in virtue and unmingled.
—SHAKESPEARE.

THE STUTTGART CONGRESS.

To-day marks the opening of the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress of 1907. Five times before this in the last two decades—in Paris, 1889, in London, 1890, in Zurich, 1893, in Paris, 1900, and in Amsterdam, 1904—have the representatives of the world's Socialist parties met to compare notes and cement those international bonds which make the working class of the globe one in their struggle for the overthrow of capitalism. Many are the problems which have been grappled by these Congresses, many the strides toward emancipation which have been made in their councils. Mistakes have been made, only to be relentlessly searched out and rigorously corrected at succeeding Congresses. In spite of the open warfare and the secret intriguing of the capitalist class, these Congresses have seen the international Socialist vote roll up from small beginnings till it now reaches the mighty total of six and a half million. These Congresses have watched the capitalist class, unwilling yet inevitable ally to its own overthrow, unbrokenly continue its mission of building up that material basis of industrial development without which the next higher step, Socialism, were impossible. As the day of Labor's triumph grows near, more and more vital to the Movement become these international Congresses; the present one will, when its labors have been ended, be found to have been the most important of the series.

While concrete measures of policy must be left to the requirements of the individual countries, the international Congresses have for their function the establishment of cardinal general principles, which are more important than policies, as they embrace and control policies. It was around a vital matter of principle that the main debate centered in the Amsterdam Congress; it will be about another such matter that the storm of discussion will rage at Stuttgart.

At Amsterdam the most important matter before the Congress was the re-endorsement or repudiation of the infamous Kautsky resolution This resolution, adopted four years previously, at Paris, was an outcome of that conception of Socialism familiar in this country under the banner of the Social Democratic Party, which has earned in Europe the name "revisionism," or from its French exponent, "Jauresism." The resolution contemplated the possibility of members of the working class accepting office at the hand of capitalist governments; it by implication condoned the action of Millerand, an avowed Socialist, in accepting a seat in the ministry of France along with Galifet, the butcher of the Commune; and, as the basic error from which the preceding monstrosities flowed, it presupposed the possibility of impartiality on the part of the ruling class governments in the conflicts between the working class and the capitalist class.

Hailed by the New York Evening Post as an evidence of the "sanity" of European Socialists, the adoption of this resolution opened the way for the self-explosion of the errors contained therein. Point by point, driven by the logic of events, Jauresism abandoned its Socialist ideals. It began by justifying Millerand's ministerial permission of the slaughter of striking workmen at Chalon and Martinique; it ended by voting in the Chamber the ministerial budget, including the army and navy appropriations. By 1904 Jauresism had dug its own grave. At Amsterdam three-quarters of the assembled delegates saw the falsity of the international Socialist movement longer tolerating the Kautsky resolution which countenanced and authorized such conduct. They repudiated the resolution and what it stood for

The most important question to come before the present Stuttgart Congress will be the relation of the political party of Socialism to the trade unions. Two different opinions will be there in evidence: one that the political movement is all-sufficient for Labor's emancipation, and that the union is but a temporary manifestation of the class struggle, doomed to pass away in barren corruption; the other that the political movement is but the bolt of which the crossbow is the class conscious trades union movement; in other words, that the political victory of Labor is impossible of accomplishment without the backing of an economic organization of Labor based on the class struggle. One opinion, therefore, pretends to "neutrality" on the economic field, while all the while acting as the champion of an economic organization based on the identity of interests of worker and employer. The other opinion declares neutrality to trade unions to be an impossibility and a blanket of deceit, and stands manfully by a labor union based on the class struggle. The one stands sponsor for the corruption and mutual scabbery of the A. F. of L.; the other holds before the workers the clean record and the dauntless attitude of the I. W. W. Between these two opinions, the former represented by the Social Democratic Party of "Jauresist" odor, and the latter by the combined delegations of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, the clash will be sharp, but it will be the clash which produces light. America, the most advanced nation in capitalist development, will blaze for the European movement the line of march.

As by the Congress of Amsterdam "Jauresism" was forever stricken from the code of Socialist tactics, so, it is to be hoped, will pure and simple political Socialism be stricken by the Congress of Stuttgart. Thus may nation learn from nation, and the Socialist Republic be drawn nearer in all.

THE VINDICATION.

What vindication is implied in the Haywood acquittal? This strange question is forced upon the public mind by the extraordinary conduct of the capitalist press. From the day the verdict was rendered the defenders of capitalism have employed every art of deceit they know to minimize the significance of Haywood's acquittal—to contradict the verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

The contention is made that the verdict was reached because of judicial partiality to the defendant. What are the facts? The facts are that from the night Haywood was kidnapped in Denver to the time the trial was ended, every instance of partiality was an instance of injustice to the defendant and of favoritism to the prosecution. Again and again were justifiable protests raised against partiality shown in the qualifying of jurors, and in the admittance and exclusion of evidence. All of that partiality favored the prosecution. So far were the proceedings from being partial to the defendant that such a thing as partiality to Haywood was never mentioned, nor thought of, until the verdict was rendered—in desperation, then the capitalist spokesmen invented this explanation of partiality to the defendant. The truth is that the nearest approach to partiality to the defendant was that at certain times partiality to the prosecution was so far laid aside that Haywood was given his rights under the law. Far from being the result of partiality to the defendant, the verdict of "Not Guilty" was actually won by Haywood in the face of the partiality accorded the prosecution. It is with little grace, then, that capitalist spokesmen now criticize the verdict.

There is, however, another phase of the question. The Sacramento Bee, the evening before the verdict was rendered said: "If Frank Steunenberg's death was not ordered and paid for by the Western Federation of Miners, it is a fact that crimes equally brutal and cowardly were instigated against other men." On the day following the verdict the New York Evening Post said: "But there is no doubt whatever that he (Haywood) belonged to a guilty, a murderous organization."

The facts are that the verdict of "Not Guilty" is not confined to an answer as to Haywood's alleged conspiracy in the assassination of Steunenberg. Due to the breadth and scope of the conspiracy that sought to take Haywood's life, and due to the judicial partiality to the prosecution that permitted the entry in this Idaho court of alleged evidence of complicity in nearly every crime committed in the West in recent years, Haywood was compelled to answer to that Idaho jury—was in fact tried by that jury—for every crime that has ever been insinuated against the W. F. M.

Haywood was tried, tried in the place and at the time selected and chosen by the conspirators themselves. He was tried for every crime committed by a Pinkerton operative, to discredit and entrap the W. F. M. and, therefore, in the jury's verdict of "Not Guilty" Haywood has been vindicated, and vindicated completely if ever any man was vindicated by the issue of a trial.

CLOTHED IN WORKINGMEN'S LIVES.

According to the last census, the average American workingman produces in a year some $2,582 worth of wealth. Of this he receives as wages only $439, or about 17%. Calling it 20% to be generous and to make computation easy, it is evident, then, that the average American workman works for himself only 20% of the time, or 60 days out of a working year of 300 days. The other 240 days, or 80% of his time he puts in working for the boss, who seizes on the product of those 240 days as "profits."

In a burst of vainglorious candor, an English "society" lady states that her twenty-year-old daughter has cost her an average of $1,850 a year, or a grand total of $37,000. The last two years, spent in Paris and Dresden, reach an expenditure of $3,750 each, and the final season, preparatory to the daughter's presentation at court, cost $7,705, divided as fololws: dressmaker and milliner, $2,940; jeweller, $1,700; shoemaker, $375; hairdresser, $230; and entertaining, $2,500.

Since the workingman must labor a full year of 300 working days before the capitalist will allow him to have the whole of that $439 which he produced in the first 60 days of the year, it follows that every $439 the workingman receives represents to him a full year's toil; every $439 means one year more off his life. Considered in this light, the enormous expenditures of the fine lady of English fashion upon her daughter acquire an appalling significance. They represent that daughter as being literally clothed in workingmen's lives.

Said daughter's hairdressing bill alone, her smallest item mentioned, for one season, represents somewhat more than six months' toil at the workbench by some unknown member of the working class.

Said daughter's aristocratic feet are cased in foot-gear representing nine months' unremitting labor, nine months' confining servitude for some boot and shoe worker.

Said daughter's slender neck and wrists are circled with jewelry representing nearly four years' unwholesome, eyesight ruining slavery for some exploited diamond polisher.

Said daughter's entertainments for one presentation season represent six full years of long hours, poor food and worse sanitary conditions for some decorator's, chef's or caterer's wage slave.

Said daughter's sumptuous gowns and dazzling bonnets represent together seven toilsome years at the loom and sewing machine for some tired-eyed, aching-backed girl of the proletaire.

Said daughter's short twenty years, in brief, have been maintained at a cost of fully ninety years of working class life—twice the span of the average workingman. If she lives the proverbial threescore and ten, even without, which is most unlikely, ever increasing the rate of her expenses, she will have done so at the alarming price of three hundred fifteen years, or exactly seven proletarian lives—snatched cold-bloodedly from the aggregate existence of the race.

It is the possession by this daughter, her parents, and others of their class, of the means of production and distribution, which makes this theft of useful life for useless life possible. The working class, by organizing industrially and politically for the overthrow of the parasite class, must themselves free themselves from the incubus.

FLICKERING OFF THE CANVAS.

To make every industry prosperous is the beau ideal of capitalism. Despite the effort, however, and even the marked success of it, there remains and grows among the workers an itching, writhing discontent. Oft is it complained that this prosperity is not sufficiently shared by the working class—the subtle truth, however, is hardly discerned. This truth is that prosperity, far from being shared somewhat with the workers, actually thrives at the expense of the working class, increased prosperity being but another term for intensified exploitation of the working class. Little wonder is it, then, that increased prosperity has failed to soothe the workers' discontent.

The strike of the Cobalt miners has at last allowed a good snapshot of this elusory something called prosperity. Thus caught and examined, prosperity is found to develop most interesting characteristics. The prosperity of Cobalt is found to be reflected in the realizable capital of the Nipissing Mining Company. Pursuing the investigation further the fact is disclosed that at least three separate and distinct things are passed and played before the people under but the one name, capital.

1st. There is the capital of the company, as it is capitalized under the law.

2nd. There is the capital of the company, as it is found in the inventory of the company's machinery, equipment, etc.

3rd. There is the market value of the company's securities, its realizable capital.

The capital stock is merely a form of title to the securities. The par value is mere fiction—whether capitalized at $1,000 or $1,000,000, indicates nothing as to the actual value.

The inventory value of the company's property is the cost of the machinery, equipment, etc.

The joker of the trio is the realizable capital, the market value. This is the elusory manifestation of capital. The stock market is the reflection of prosperity—as it flickers high it reflects the existence of great prosperity. By precipitating a trick of this market value in Nipissing stock, the Cobalt miners exposed to the kodak the true nature of prosperity.

When these strikers won their demand for shorter hours and higher pay, and the company could not get any men except at the improved conditions, something happened to the company's capital. No effect, however, was shown in the capitalization under the law, nor was any effect produced upon the inventory value of the company's equipment, but, as if struck by magic, the MARKET VALUE of the company's stock fell 40%. The increase of wages and decrease of hours caused 40% of the company's market value to flicker off the financial canvas.

The facts disclosed are: That the miners were formerly paid wages equal to the product of only 3 hours' work per day. Working nine hours left six hours during which they were compelled to produce surplus for the company. Through the increase of wages the workers now get paid for a little over four hours' work. Through the shortening of the working day they now work only 8 hours, leaving a little less than four hours to produce for the company. Having cut the flow of surplus to the employer from the product of 6 hours to the product of a little less than 4 hours, the market value of Nipissing securities reflects this decrease of prosperity by falling 40 per cent.

The market value of securities is but the capitalization of the profits which flow from the exploitation of the labor performed in the institution to which the securities carry title. The most bountiful flow of profits means the enhancement of market values to their highest point—it means unparalleled prosperity. Such a bountiful flow of profits and unparalleled prosperity is consequent upon the severest exploitation of the workers. "Prosperity," therefore, is no boon to the working class. With the "taking and holding" by the workers of all that their labor produces the splendid modern institutions of production and transportation will remain—they may, and, no doubt, will be greatly improved and enlarged; but with the cutting off of the flow of profits what has come to be known as "prosperity" will dry up—its shadowy reflex, capital, the market value of capitalist securities, which is the capitalized privilege of robbing the workers, will flicker completely off the canvas.

CORTELYOU TO THE RESCUE!

In spite of the vast and elaborate system of credit which modern capitalism has evolved enabling it to carry on business with checks, notes, and drafts instead of the actual cash, it frequently does happen that it finds itself in difficulties over the shortness of that small amount of specie which it does need. These periods of "shortness of money" occur irregularly and spasmodically due to fluctuations on 'Change. They also occur with a sort of regularity close to crop-moving times. Such a "money-shortage" agitated financial circles a year ago. Wall Street now faces another.

When a "money-shortage" occurs, the capitalist caught without ready cash is in a tight box. His titles to the plunder of the workers, called stocks or shares, are not gold nor silver, nor readily convertible into those metals. Ready money can only be gotten by paying for it, sometimes at an almost prohibitive premium. Still the money must be had; if not, the capitalist loses "chances" he might otherwise have had, or perhaps the business goes entirely to smash.

Manifestly it would be the part of wisdom for the capitalists of the country to establish a central Committee of Finance. This committee could hold in trust the dues and contributions of the individual capitalists; it could keep its finger on the pulse of its constituency, foresee "shortages" of money, and hasten to pour in its reserve funds at the point of need. In this way a "money-shortage" would lose its terrors, and the capitalists, freed from the worry on that score, could devote themselves with undivided attention to the plucking of the workers.

Let none be so innocent, however, as to suppose that the capitalist class has not long ago realized the beauty of the plan, and put it into practice. An efficient committee of just that sort exists, and is doing its work with ever greater smoothness and promptitude. Its seat is at Washington, Theodore Roosevelt is its chairman, and George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, is its financial secretary. It is, in fact, the United States government.

To the cry of "Cortelyou to the rescue!" the eminent Secretary of the Treasury last year relieved the financial stringency by depositing in the banks of the country funds belonging to the national government, which were then drawn on by the impecunious capitalists of the various localities, especially New York. To the cry of "Cortelyou to the rescue!" the present year is about to witness a repetition of that relief. Not only that, but the process has been facilitated between-times. By a special act of the last Congress, the monies received at custom houses may now be deposited in the local banks instead of being forwarded to Washington. A great part of the relief of the smaller concerns is expected this year to be done in this way. For the larger establishments extra funds will be transmitted to the banks direct from the Committee's headquarters. In another way also has Cortelyou "come to the rescue." A projected issue of Panama improvement bonds has been abandoned because investment in these might still further deplete the amount of circulating medium necessary for moving the crops.

Well and thoroughly has the capitalist class made the United States government its Committee on Finance. By their dues, in the shape of taxes and customs duties they have furnished it funds, and now true to his duties as financial secretary of the Committee, Cortelyou is "coming to the rescue."

A PROPHETIC GLEAM.

In a lengthy statement, composed for the most part of the words "lie," "malicious lie," and "statement untrue," reiterated in truly Rooseveltian profusian, a prominent railroad official has made an attempt to discredit the discontent existing in the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and to cast disfavor on the agitation of the men for better conditions. In one paragraph of the statement, however, the prominent railroad official put his foot into it. As one of the most serious charges he could bring against the O. R. T., appears the one that for members it "accepts students, baggagemen, porters and other laborers employed regularly about a station."

Doomed persons are credited with the power of prescience or premonition. It is said that Coligny saw splotches of blood on his chess-board before St. Bartholemew and Charles I of England saw through a red haze, the day of his final seizure by the army. May not systems, as well as persons, have intuitive flashes of coming dissolution? If they have, the above statement by a prominent railroad official is one of them.

That industry has long outgrown the handicraft stage, where each producer was himself the owner of all the tools he needed, is evident to all. As civilization advanced, the primitive hand tool was gradually supplanted by the more and more complex machine, the vaster work-plant, the more stupendous industrial process. But side by side with this change in the character of the tool of production occurred another in the character of its ownership. From being the property of all, it became the property of a few. By fraud, by chicanery, by rapine, by theft, in some cases even by arson and murder, a small class, the capitalist class, gradually worked itself into the possession of this vast machinery of production which the modern civilized race needs in order to live. By its ownership of this necessary machinery, that class now holds a club over the head of the race. It says "Work for me, deliver to me four-fifths of your product while you retain but one-fifth for your own sustenance—pay me this tribute, or you starve!" And entrenched as it is in its ownership of the means of production, it is able to enforce its demand.

The race, however, the great, dispossessed working class, is astir. Long divided against itself, it is now intelligently uniting at the ballot box and in the shop for the overthrow of the tyrant capitalist class. Race lines, creed lines, craft lines are falling away, and the workers are coming together as one. Long the capitalist class, through its labor lieutenants, has played craft against craft, in the effort to postpone the inevitable. On the railroads the engineers were told that they were superior to the brakemen, the conductors better than the telegraphers, and all were of finer clay than the porters and baggagemen. To-day that illusion is falling from the eyes of the railroaders. The willingness which so perturbs the prominent railroad official, of the Telegraphers to admit to their union the students, baggagemen, porters, etc., is an evidence of the tendency now abroad in the world of labor, to unite not as craftsmen, but as workingmen, as common brothers, against their capitalist exploiters.

It is this tendency, carried to its fullest development in the industrial organization of the working class, traveling hand in hand with the political organization, which will send capitalism to its grave. The consternation of the prominent railroad official is a prophetic gleam.

"In every country the Socialists are well to the fore, and there can be little doubt that their influence of late has been a powerful force for peace," says the Evening Post, in commenting on European conditions. During the Haywood trial "Socialistic" and "murderous" were the pet names of the Post for the W. F. M. Socialism seems to be nice in Europe, but it becomes terrible when there is a chance of the American capitalist class getting a taste of it!

PAINTERS PROTEST

Master Tinners and Slaters Attempt, With O'Sullivan's Aid, to Force I. W. W. Employes into A. F. of L.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 29.—The A. F. of L. Painters' Union has sent the following protest to the United Labor Congress. This was brought out by the strike of the I. W. W. and the organizing of strike-breakers by Organizer O'Sullivan of the A. F. of L.:

"To the Secretary of the United Labor Congress:

"It comes to us through our delegates to your body, through the Public Press, and numerous other sources:

"That the Tinners and Slaters are out on strike, and that another union has been organized to take their places, and has been admitted to your body, to which we object. You will find our objection in the following statement.

"It has been reported to us that the Tinners and Slaters on or about the first of April, sent their scale to the Master Tinners for a raise of 25 cents a day, per man, and which was refused. And along toward the first of May the same body of men sent exactly the same scale to the Masters; but this time it came from another organization called the I. W. W., the Tinners and Slaters having seceded from the A. F. of L. This scale was also refused—and then a man by the name of O'Sullivan, first name unknown to us, came to this city. We are unable to state who sent for him, the A. S. M. U., the A. F. of L., or the Master Tinners and Slaters, but we are inclined to think it was the Master Tinners and Slaters. Our understanding is that he went to J. Squires' shop to learn the trouble, and found the facts as stated above. Now, Mr. Squires tells him that they (meaning the Masters) will sign their scale if they will go back to the A. F. of L., and forsake the I. W. W. (We wish right here to know what interest J. Squires, or any other master has in the A. F. of L. And if it is a fact that J. Squires did make this statement, he must have some interest in the A. F. of L., which we expect you to explain). And O'Sullivan goes back to the men and says: 'Your trouble is all over. Just return to the A. F. of L. and your scale will be signed.' But finds these men will not return to the A. F. of L. Then he says: 'All I could do was to organize a new union to take their places '(namely the places of the men on strike for better conditions). To which great body they belong, we care not.'

"Now, to show you how we feel toward these brothers out on strike, a motion was carried without a dissenting vote to protest against the admission of this SCAB union.

"Yours respectfully,
"H. W. Murray, Sec.,
"C. Slaggel, Pres."

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—There was a Socialist Labor Party meeting the other day that should damn you Socialists forever in the eyes of the workers of this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?

B. J.—No; it favored the importation of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it did was to denounce the anti-immigration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immigration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud; but to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their confidence acquire power to overstock the labor market still more—that is the fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigration all that?

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the compositors; did immigration do that?

B. J.—No; the numerous machines did it.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the weavers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—Why, no; the steam and automatic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the whole string of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in this country, overstocks the labor market much more by displacement of labor by the machine. Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in the very nature of things, be enforced, and their violation is hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by privately owned machinery could be remedied by the popular ownership of it. When a pickpocket wants to rifle your right side pocket he tips your hat on the left; he thereby throws you off your guard on the right and has free play. These anti-immigration howls are of that nature. In the first place, it sounds plausible to impute the hardships of labor solely to immigration; in the second place, the way to save all the good there is in the machine, and at the same time prevent its ravages among the workman, is not so clear. It is, therefore, the veriest imitation of the pickpocket's trick to beat the alarm against immigration. By doing that, even if immigration were wholly stopped, capitalist exploitation would continue unabated through the displacement of labor by the machine. The capitalist would have engaged the attention of the workers with a question that amounts to nothing, and would thereby draw their attention away from the real issue. Don't you see the fraud?

B. J.—But doesn't immigration do some harm? Won't you take half a loaf rather than nothing?

U. S.—I would take a quarter of a loaf rather than nothing; but I refuse to accept two lumps of stone as large as a loaf each, and called loaves, for a loaf of bread. Who are the people who bring in the immigration? Is it the workers?

B. J.—No; the capitalists.

U. S.—That being so, just think how they try to fool you with a stone they call "half a loaf"! These very capitalists who want the immigrants are to be the ones to keep them out! They want the whole loaf of genuine bread that consists in your ballot, and they promise to give you a law which, according to yourself, it is in their interest not to enforce! You are a fool and they know it, and that's why they keep on with their tricks to trick you out of your ballot.

B. J. (looks crestfallen).

U. S.—Not the foreign laborer is the enemy you should guard against; that enemy is the capitalist class. The workers of all lands are your brothers. Vote the capitalist class down and out.

Over 2,000,000 children are wage earners in this country to-day. In spite of the work of reformers, child labor is on the increase. With the development of the profit system it cannot be otherwise.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of August 3, in my article on the street car strike, is a small mistake which please correct.

It reads: "The gas workers are even striking for a ten per cent increase now." It should read: "are now DEMANDING," etc. These gents never needed to strike, as they received their reward, or increase, and signed a new contract—which shows their disloyalty to the working class. They demanded an increase for themselves, and did not care about the car men. They kept on working in the power houses of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company.

Fraternally,
C. A. Hartung.
San Francisco, Cal., August 5.

QUESTION TO BUTTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In "Boston Post" for August 1st, we are told that about 200 machinists in Butte, Montana, have served notice that they will strike unless their wages are raised from $4.50 to $5.00.

What I would like to know is, to what union do they belong, the W. F. M. or the International Association of Machinists, or I. W. W.?

A. Jacobson.
Boston, Mass., August 1.

"PAPERS TO PEDDLE IN FAKIRDOM."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer arrived in this city yesterday, and, the first thing, ran against what was to him a new proposition. According to the massive minds behind the "Chicago Socialist," it seems that the S. L. P. is responsible for the past, present and future actions of its past, present and future members.

It seems, according to the "Socialist," that one Gordon, who, four years ago, was a member of the S. L. P., is scabbing at the Porrote and Beal Company's factory, and, as a consequence of his perfidy, has been promoted. The paper makes merry over Gordon's statement to the effect that he now considers himself a capitalist—on $20.00 a week.

To an outsider it may seem a little odd that the S. L. P. is to be held responsible for the actions of one who quit the Party years ago, but those acquainted with the situation will understand in a moment what and who is back of the poisonous suggestion.

But while the subject of scabs is up for discussion, it would be well for the "Chicago Socialist" to keep in mind the fact that the Socialist Party, in the words of the A. L. U. Journal, stand "committed to scab herding," and, so far from turning its back on that position, it is doing its best to put the quietus on the industrial unionists within its ranks. Quoting further from the A. L. U. Journal concerning the Socialist Party: "It has been committed to this because a few ambitious eastern comrades were anxious to make things pleasant for themselves in the pure and simple unions." "The rank and file have no axes to grind. They have no inducement to crawl like whipped curs at the foot of a national labor fakir. . . . They have no PAPERS TO PEDDLE IN FAKIRDOM."

H. J. Brimble.
Chicago, August 6.

THE HAND OF GOVERNMENT IN "SPOT" EGG TRAFFIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of August 1, I read about "spot" eggs. Now the Health Department begins a crusade against wholesalers. Evidence is obtained against one of the largest "egg" firms in the city. Facts already disclosed are that three or more dozens of incubator eggs to every fifty dozens are sold. Thousands of such bad eggs are sold among workers daily.

Regardless of what measures are adopted by the New York Board of Health, the above-mentioned conditions and practices are advocated to a certain extent by the United States Government through its Agricultural Department. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 236, page 28, third line, I find: "Eggs not fertile will not spoil for a few days, AND THEY WILL BE AS GOOD FOR THE TABLE OR FOOD AFTER A FEW DAYS IN THE INCUBATOR as after as many days in the nest."

This advice is given by Richard N. Wood, an M. D., who is the writer and author of Farmers' Bulletin No. 236, on Incubation and Incubators. From practical experience as a chicken and egg farmer, I know that unfertile eggs, under a hen or in an incubator for a few days (it is usually seven days in an incubator), are not fit food for man; and it is certain that the doctor is not forced to eat such eggs. The poorly paid and robbed workingmen are thus forced to eat unfit eggs and other unfit food, to furnish cheaper labor and higher profits. The capitalists of America must have cheaper labor in order to undersell the foreign capitalists; and they, the capitalists, will continue to do so until the nation, the workingclass, organizes in the industries and uses its political power to turn over all the industries to itself, the working class. This is not one man's job, but the job of the whole working class.

A word about the "spot" eggs: "Spot" eggs are fertile or unfertile eggs that have started in incubation and stopped in incubation. Even an unfertile egg after twenty-four hours in a temperature of 103 degrees of heat will show a "spot" on the yolk. We must bear in mind that the female partly fertilizes the ovum. Eggs that are fertilized by the male (full fertilization) die when incubation is interrupted. In hatching by hen or incubator, the eggs are tested on the seventh day, some times sooner. On the fifth day a live germ has the appearance of a spider. The egg that appears like a spot, with a circle around the spot, is a dead germ. The so-called "spot" shows all light except a round ball somewhat darker.

The sooner an egg is used after it is laid the better; because, as soon as laid the egg begins losing its strength by evaporation, etc.

How a doctor can recommend an unfertile (in his imagination) egg that has been in an incubator for a few days—generally seven days—is beyond my understanding, and shows that he is paid, or ignorant on the subject of eggs.

Yours for fresher eggs and healthier chickens,

Charles Sperle.
Somerville, N. J., August 9.

S. P. LEADERS UNSCRUPULOUS EXPLOITERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One incident in connection with the great St. John meeting here, was almost side-splitting in its droll humor.

George Ohnstein, the dethroned local boss of the Socialist party, grasping at every straw that promises to restore his lost prestige, was struck with an idea that was actually brilliantly humorous, and yet the humor of it was tempered by the pathetic fact that Georgie was serious. He never cracked a smile, when he approached one of the committee and enquired if Claude Andrews, the Kentucky immediate-demand orator, would be allowed to speak after St. John. Mark you, Andrews would not oppose St. John. Oh, no! It would be such a nice harmonious affair, a sort of jollification event. Haywood's acquittal made this possible, in Georgie's mind. Andrews' heart was just bubbling over with oratorical gems, and he was just dying for an opportunity to inflict them upon some one or something; and this nice, large audience of workers would more than suit him.

What a fine opportunity it would be to prate of the "brotherhood of man," and who knows but what he might, by way of emphasis, swing in the "fatherhood of God," and a dozen or two more platitudes from his repertoir. Such a fine opportunity would this not be to prove the solidarity of labor, in spite of our fancied differences? But Georgie received a stony stare. Nay, nay, Pauline, he could not exploit St. John. He could not use this meeting as a stepping stone to reach the fallen mantle that lay in the mire of infancy. No bombastic, immediate-demand orator was going to desecrate the stage of old Cosmopolitan Hall that night. By a stretch of the imagination Georgie might picture to himself a Roman Catholic pulpit being thrown open to an orthodox Jewish rabbi. But the stage of old Cosmopolitan Hall that night was dedicate solely to the cause of the working class, and a worker, the hero of a hundred battles against capitalism, was to expound industrial unionism. So friend Claude, of rounded period and artistic enunciation fame, together with his friend Georgie was nicely and gently turned down, and the one approached said afterwards that he (meaning Georgie) played the part of innocent so well that it would have been a shame to hurt his fine Hebrew face.

Claude Andrews is one of that stripe of A. F. of L. pure and simple socialists, who questioned on the subject of the economic organization of the working class replies: "The working class is now organized on the economic field, (meaning that they are now orgnized in the A. F. of L.) and all we have to do is to get them to vote the S. P. ticket."

These unprincipled, unscrupulous exploiters of the Socialist party, would exploit the dead Bill Haywood, had it been his ill luck to have been sentenced to hang by the neck until dead.

"But never mind, bide your time, all things come to him who waits." They will all get theirs some day.

B. S. Frayne.
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 4.

TENDENCIES THAT BETOKEN A NEW ERA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The walk-out of the telegraphers in New York City presents a very encouraging outlook—to think that despite all the side-tracking and engineering of the union officials, and without the sanction of Gompers, they went forth, flinging defiance in Gompers' face. Such conduct is sufficient to warrant suspension for insubordination. Why, it is pure rebellion against organized scabbery.

The wage slaves are raising their heads and peeping about at their fakir leaders. As soon as they get their eyes wide open and do things themselves, fakirdom will fall.

The following is taken from a letter, showing the manoeuvres of the high priests: "Well, we are out at last! At the Sunday meeting Mr. Ahern announced that Mr. Archibald had a very important message, which was that Neill had left for Chicago to intervene in our behalf. Inasmuch as Neill had done so twice with no results, I failed to see the good of a third sham attempt. Some one proposed we wait until Wednesday before deciding; then some one said that Mr. Small could not be here until Thursday, so it was postponed until Friday. Think of that.

"Another resolution was passed to the effect that we were to notify tho company that we would not stand for strike-breakers leaving for Chicago and other places. Ahern knew very well that all would agree to that; so that when a motion was made that the local executive board should decide about the strike, he read the two resolutions as one and it passed. Well, after the meeting was over, many started to kick themselves with the result that a number did not go to work Monday A. M., and on their own responsibility called the strike. We walked out. Some were detained by Mr. Laidlaw. Among those who remained is Mr. Graig (the Socialist), faithful to Gompers. Imagine my feelings. I was on Chicago. At the end of the last message that I sent I added: 'I now have the extreme pleasure of calling you a lot of damn scabs!'"

Our glorious labor leaders are doing their utmost to prevent and thwart the solidarity among the workers. When a forward move is made, and in open violation to official intrigue, there is hope for the working class and its emancipation.

Yours for Industrialism,
Dorothy Emdeen.

"WAGES OF SIN" UNDER CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The name of A. Londoner of Denver, Colo., figures as a director of the Pan Metals Corporation, whose shares were traded in for the first time last week on the New York Curb market. The corporation has a capital stock of $500,000 shares, par value $1, and its mines are located in MILLARD County, Utah. They adjoin the properties of Samuel Newhouse, who represents the Guggenheims.

George T. Werts, former governor of New Jersey, heads the company. If this Londoner is the Pinkerton spy touched upon in Friedman's book, then the mine owners have seen fit to promote him for his work in the Western Federation of Miners.

Claudius.
Jamaica, L. I., August 12.

CORRECTION THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your Weekly, issue of August 3, in "The movement Abroad" appears an item on the Socialist Sigg. In one respect, the item is erroneous. Johann Sigg, with whom I was in the "Arbeiter Bildungs Schule" of Berlin in 1891-3, is not a member of the French Socialist Party and has never been in France. The incident related to happened in Zurich, Switzerland. during last year's strike in Albisrieden.

Yours for the Cause,
Alfred G. Sanftleben,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 7.

NEW WFM PREAMBLE

Revolutionary Delegate to Convention Defends It Against Capitalist Editor.

(Special Correspondences)

Denver, Colo., July 27.—The Denver Post printed the following letter from Percy C. Rawling, the author of the new preamble of the Western Federation of Miners, along with an impotent editorial attempt to refute the arguments of the letter:

Mr. Paul Thieman, Editorial Writer
The Denver Post.

In the editorial columns of your paper much space has recently been devoted to a discussion of the preamble to the constitution introduced at the late convention of the Western Federation of Miners. Following your lead, newspapers great and small, all over the country, have criticised and denounced that preamble.

There has been more of denunciation than of criticism. More of heat than of light has marked the debate. The defenders of the things that are, yourself among them, seem to be inspired by the fallacy that a truth may be obscured by the reiteration of sounding phrases, or buried beneath a mass of specious argument.

As one of the proponents of that preamble in the miners' convention, I ask of your patience and your courtesy that you permit me, by way of defending the preamble, to assail your position.

I affirm that the principles of the preamble are correct; that the statements made therein are facts; and that the conclusions drawn from the facts are logical and inevitable.

You, sir, went to the heart of the matter when you centered your objections on the phrases "Class Struggle" and "Wage Slaves." With the skill of an adroit debater you thrust your rapier of arguments at the vitals of your adversary. But there your skill ended. You become less certain of your position as you advance. By the instrument of fact your weapon is transformed and becomes a boomerang.

You are up in arms at the declaration of the preamble that "There is a class struggle in society." You offer no evidence in rebuttal. You cannot hide this fight beneath the folds of that far-flung banner whose very mention starts you on a veritable debauch of jingoistic rethoric. Neither you can drown the noise of this conflict with trumpet calls of "Yankee Doodle."

There is a class struggle in society, Mr. Thieman—come out on the fighting line and see for yourself.

What was the bullpen in Coeur d'Alenes? What was martial law in Colorado? What was Cripple Creek, Telluride, and Idaho Springs? What is Bisbee, Ariz., today? They were and are instances of the class struggle. And they were and are the special instances of that struggle peculiar to the Western Federation of Miners.

What of the Haymarket tragedy, Homestead strike, anthracite coal miners' strike, Chicago teamsters' strike, Penrhyn strike in Wales, marine strike in France, or if you please, the revolt of the disinherited in Russia? Can you wave the Stars and Stripes, or the emblem of the bear, or the union jack, or the tri-color of France over this conflict until you can not discern the world-wide war between the robber and the robbed.

Nominally, there are three classes in modern capitalist society. They are: First, the capitalists; second, the middle class distributers; third, the wage-working or producing class. The line of demarcation between the first and second classes is blurred; but it becomes better defined day by day. The second class is an anomaly. Society has almost outlived the necessity for its existence. John D. Rockefeller & Co. have found time to embark in the business of distribution. Fifty small shop keepers swell the ranks of the wage workers every time a department store is erected.

The greatest task of any epoch is the necessary work of preparation for that which is to come. It is the mission of capitalism to make straight the way of co-operation. Waste is to be eliminated; a wise economy of effort shall succeed our uninformed tentative attempts at economy.

When you and I purchase a red necktie and a soupbone in the same store we subscribe to the principles of cooperation. It's ugly, you say. So was the first broadax, a ground flint, bound with raw hide to a crooked stick. Utility, first; beauty and leisure shall follow, never fear.

With our middle class constantly forced into the ranks of the wage workers, and fast disappearing from the economic map, we have left to consider the first and third classes in society. To the third class, you, sir, as a paid editorial writer, and I, as a miner, belong. Between our class and that of the capitalist there is, there can be, no harmony of interest. The economic interest of the capitalist is to extort the greatest possible profit from those in his employ. That profit is the unpaid wage of the producer; conversely is the unearned income of the capitalist.

The economic interest of the producer is to force from the capitalist the greatest possible wages.

The capitalist, as a capitalist, produces nothing of material value to society. As an individual he may, and frequently does, contribute of his ability to the production of wealth. But his position as a profit-taker is assured solely by his ownership of the job and of the machinery of production.

This, briefly stated, is a veritable postulate of Socialist economics. This fact constitutes the reason for the class struggle, the existence of which you so strenuously and so hopelessly deny.

I hold the Socialist's criticism of the present order of society to be impeccable. Can you impeach it?

Our prophecies of the things to be may not be all fulfilled. Not all of our dreams will come true. The social structure to be built upon the ruins of an outworn system is at present merely visual; and we see "As through a glass—darkly."

We cannot, in detail, foretell the course of evolution. Nature permits the small and unseen, as well as the great and obvious, causes to produce her ultimate results.

An old adage warns the prophet to expect little honor in his own country. Radical unionists in the role of seers will not be perturbed by inhospitable receptions in Denver. But in the capacity of critics of all that you uphold, industrial unionists will be heard.

We are not the creators of the class struggle. Forces were in operation, prior to our advent upon the industrial field, that went to the making of these conditions which you find good and against which we are in revolt. We did not make these conditions, but we have defined our position in them. We refuse to acquiesce in their existence. The nature of the conditions we are helping to create will be determined by our attitude towards contemporary institutions.

We are rebels against the conditions that force us into wage slavery. History has vindicated the radicals and rebels of all ages. Time will vindicate us.

You, sir, as a journalist, have the felicity to write articles acceptable to your employers. You are a capable writer. The skill with which you support unsound arguments would render you powerful in a better cause. I dare not impute insincerity. Doubtless you are convinced of the truth of that which I hold to be error. And you may be right and I wrong. But that is beside the point. The point is that you wield the powerful influence of any accepted publicist, because your views are acceptable to your employers. Will you deny that many an able colleague of yours is kept to the grindstone because his views do not coincide with those of his employers? And what is the position of those wage workers of your profession? Are they not wage slaves? Are they not forced to compromise with a system they abhor? Does not necessity compel them to offer their abilities in the slave market of intellect?

There IS a class struggle, Mr. Thieman; and we ARE the slaves.

You allege that we preach class hatred. I deny the charge. We state a condition. If that condition breeds class hatred it is not of our making. I do not deny that class hatred exists. Scan the record of the Boise trial. Does it not contain ample verification of all my assertions, that there is a class struggle, and that that class struggle breeds class hatred?

Witness the attitude of William D. Haywood on the stand. He may be taken as a type of the socialist philosophy. Does he express hatred of individuals? He does not. He is intellectually clear enough to know that men are the product of their environment. He stands in the hurly-burly of prejudice and hate, unmoved by the efforts of his enemies. Conspiracies are futile to disturb that imperturbable calm. And his attitude reflects that of his brothers in purpose. As he stands at the bar of justice, so we await the verdict of our fellows in the court of Humanity. We are willing to submit our case to that tribunal. It can be settled in no other.

I trust, sir, that time and events may modify your judgment of our position. I hope to meet you in some convention of the future industrial organization, fighting the battle of our class, as, to the best of our ability, we, to some extent, fought that battle by the introduction of the preamble.

Meanwhile, I remain, yours for industrial freedom,

Percy C. Rawling.
Douglas, Ariz.

THE LATEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Each of the local unions of the 'Longshoremen's Union Protective Association of the port of New York, received copies of a communication from no less a person than W. J. F. Hannemann of New York, General Secretary-Treasurer of 148 West Madison Street, asking that the privilege of the floor be given to "our" organizer for the "Eastern District," Wade Shurtleff, who would, if permitted, give the aims and objects and principles of 148 West Madison Street.

The circular further contained the wonderful news that "we have 62,000 members in our organization," and further (hold your breath) that "it was the agitation put up and carried on by US that was responsible for the setting free of Moyer and Haywood!!!" Is this the limit? Perhaps. But we may yet hear from Sherman Bell, Gov. Gooding, Mr. Harry Orchard and last but not least James "McKenna" McParland, as to their services to the cause of organized labor, how they separated the sheep from the goats, and were responsible for the exoneration of Haywood.

It is now up to the sixty-thousand members of 148 West Madison Street to build a monument to the three greatest liars that ever lived, (Roosevelt not included). Their cast iron gall and monumental egotism should receive some recognition. Here they are: "Your" President, "my" Secretary, and "our" Eastern organizer!!!

Whew! The three tailors of Tooley street were not in it with the above "liberators."

P. L. Quinlan
New York, August 7.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. D., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—Inasmuch as the postmaster knows every paper, whether wrapped or not wrapped, wrapping would not accomplish the object sought; and since The People is posted at second-class mail rates it cannot be posted under sealed cover.

W. R., SEATTLE, WASH.—The information you wish is contained in the following Letter Box answer reprinted from Weekly People of April 6, 1907:

The National Civic Federation was organized in New York City in November, 1901. Ralph M. Easley, formerly secretary, now Chairman of the executive committee of the federation, is generally credited with being its organizer and mainspring. According to "The National Civic Federation Review" for March and April, recently come to hand, the present officers are "President, August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, N. Y., Vice-presidents, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; N. J. Bachelder, President of the National Grange, Concord, N. H.; Ellison A. Smyth, President of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Greenville, S. C.; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Trasurer, Isaac N. Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York. Chairmen of Trade Agreement Department, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Francis L. Robbins, President of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, Pittsburg. Chairman of Public Ownership Department, Melville E. Ignalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. Chairman of the Conciliation Department, Seth Low, Ex-Mayor of New York. Chairman of the Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University. Chairman of the Welfare Department, Charles A. Moore. Chairman of the Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University. Chairman of the Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley. Secretary, Samuel B. Donnelly, New York." The Seligmans are well-known bankers. Donnelly is prominent in local typographical pure and simple union circles.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your writing is undecipherable.

H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.—In no statement of De Leon's does it appear that "he always knew Mahoney was a fakir." De Leon nominated Mahoney for chairman of the I. W. W. convention on September 28, six days before Mahoney openly avowed himself to be with the reactionists by coming out as Sherman's co-hirer of Mooney-Boland sluggers.

G. H., MONONGAHELA, PA.—Damages for false imprisonment are, under certain circumstances, recoverable. Whether or not Haywood can recover damages is a matter for Haywood's counsel to determine according to the law and the facts in that particular case.

W. McR., ROGERS, CAL., and E. R., PATERSON, N. J.—The question of the increase of price of The People is now being voted upon by the Party, the vote to close September 27. It is hardly proper to have a discussion of a matter going on in The People while a vote upon that matter is being taken. Therefore your letters are not published at this time.

A. W., SUPERIOR, WIS.—Your suggestions are noted.

D. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—When each new form of government in turn—father-right, the gens, the tribe, feudalism, capitalism—forced itself into power, it did so as a revolutionary, a reconstructive, force. No sooner, however, did it find itself firmly in the saddle, than it became in its turn conservative and reactionary, and bitterly resisted all further innovations. By speaking of the republic as being in some countries the "political revolutionary" and in others the "conservative" form of bourgeois society, Marx meant that in those countries where monarchy prevails, republicanism is looked upon as the most radical form of government imaginable, and conservatism is the last attribute to be attached to a republic; but in those countries, on the other hand, where the republic is already established, the republic itself loses its revolutionary character, and becomes the representative of conservatism. Thus the same republican system of government is seen as the "revolutionary" or the "conservative" form of bourgeois society, according as it is striving to come into power or to maintain itself there after getting there. There is not necessarily any actual difference of form between them; the difference is one of aspiration.

Second—The American republic has already had its period of revolutionariness—when it broke loose from King George. It is now permanently committed to conservatism in matters of government. The only change for revolutionariness which can now be made is by the springing up within it of a new ideal and form of government, namely the the Socialist or Industrial republic. In that lies the hope of the workers.

M. D. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 516 East 6th st., N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

EVERY READER
OF
The Weekly People
Can help extend its influence with a little effort.
Write us if you would learn how.
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 1576 New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NOTICE, MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

The National Executive Committee has ordered the Moving Fund account closed and all subscription lists called in. Return outstanding lists to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

READY FOR WORK.

Party Press Prospects and Some Needs.

The printing plant of the Socialist Labor Party is fairly to rights in the new quarters and ready to continue the work for which it was established. The first new work to issue from the new place will be the pamphlet: "As To Politics," which we expect to announce ready for delivery within a few days.

There is, however, one serious drawback in the way of getting out new work—the finances of the operating fund are very low, and unless the fund is replenished the progress of our work must necessarily be slow.

This difficulty can be overcome, and easily, provided we get the co-operation of all our friends who are able to spare a little money. One dollar, from each one able to contribute that amount, would, in the aggregate, put us in a position where we could better carry out the purposes for which these institutions were founded.

We believe that it is not necessary for us to go into further or more extended reasons, arguments, or appeals upon the necessity of this fund. All Socialists realize that THEIR propaganda can only be carried on by their own self-denial.

Start up this fund. Don't wait, but send on your dollar. The more of them that come in at one time the quicker the fund will be replenished, and the sooner we can proceed.

Of course contributions are not limited to one dollar, but as this appeal is made more to individuals than to organizations, we thought that a reasonable amount for which to ask.

Start up the operating fund! Do it now, and all together.

John Hossack,
Manager.
Paul Augustine,
Acting National Secretary.
New York, August 20, 1907.

JOHN PLOMONDON.

Will John Plomondon of the old 23rd A. D., please forward his present address to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

PA. S. E. C.

A special meeting of the S. E. C. of Pennsylvania was held on Sunday, August 11th, at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, with F. J. Herrington in the chair.

Present: Clever, Gray, McConnell, Weber, Herrington, Thomas, Kephart, Drugmand and Clark. Absent: Markley, Male, Rupp and Layton.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications: From E. R. Teichert, for due stamps. From Frank Bohn, enclosing due stamps ordered, ballots for delegates to International Socialist Congress, vote on Kircher motion, minutes of last N. E. C. meeting, and matter pertaining to State organizer. From D. E. Gilchrist, bill of expense to N. E. C. meeting, and matter pertaining to party affairs. From the 26th Ward Branch S. L. P., bill for rent due from the S. E. C. From F. Young, matter pertaining to party affairs.

On motion the communications were received, acted upon, and filed.

On motion the secretary was instructed to correspond with J. C. Butterworth of New Jersey for information relative to Organizer Bernine of Indiana.

On motion the balance of $7 due D. E. Gilchrist as expense to July meeting of N. E. C. was ordered paid.

On motion the bill for rent, received from 26th Ward Branch S. L. P., was ordered sent back for specification, and bill ordered to be paid.

On motion our N. E. C. member was instructed to vote in favor of having the minutes of the N. E. C. meetings published in the People until the issuance of the bulletin.

On motion a donation of $25 was made to Party Press Fund.

On motion the secretary was instructed to issue a call to all sections and members-at-large to proceed to nominate for the following: national committeeman, State secretary, State committeemen, and seat of State committee.

On motion the secretary was instructed to notify Allegheny County Committee to elect a committee to audit the S. E. C. books.

Motion by McConnell and Kephart that the S. E. C. censure Comrade D. E. Gilchrist for his actions in trying in public to discredit our official organ, The People, at a meeting of the I. W. W. Motion lost, McConnell, Gray and Clark voting for, and Clever, Thomas, Herrington and Kephart voting against. During the discussion of the motion the chair ruled Clark out of order. Clark appealed from the decision of the chair. Chair sustained.

On motion our N. E. C. member, D. E. Gilchirst, was instructed to ascertain the total loans, and by whom loaned, and also the total indebtness of the Party press, and by whom held.

Motion by Herrington and Kephart that the S. E. C. of Pa. repudiates resolution No. 4 of the State convention of July 7th, 1907, and published in the Daily People of July 15th, 1907; and that it likewise repudiates the action of the N. E. C. at the July session in changing the January 1907 minutes of the N. E. C. Motion lost, Kephart and Herrington voting for, and Thomas, Gray, and McConnell voting against the motion, Weber not voting.

On motion a warrant for $39.88 was drawn to cover expense for month of June, 1907.

Financial Report.—Receipts: Allegheny County Section, 175 due stamps, $26.25; E. R. Teichert, 3 due stamps, 45c.; E. R. Teichert, donation, 5c.; total receipts, $26.75. Expenditures: Balance due D. E. Gilchrist, $7; Bought 200 due stamps, $14; Donation to party press, $25; rent, $9; postage, 75c.; total, $55.75. Total cash on hand June 23rd, $250.61; total receipts, $26.75; balance, $277.36; total expenditures, 55.75; total cash on hand, $221.61. Total cash in State agitation fund, $180; in mileage fund, $5.34; in general fund, $26.92; stamps on hand 57.

Meeting adjourned.

David T. Lenz, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting was held August 14 in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Fremont street.

Present: Mortenson, Mullian, Houtenbrink, Sweeney, Richardson and chairman Bohmbach.

Correspondence: From sections Boston, Lynn, Worcester, Fall River and Holyoke, ordering due stamps and settling for Stuttgart assessment stamps.

From Section Pittsfield, in regard to the conference of the party.

From J. A. Youngdain, donation to agitation fund.

From National Secretary, enclosing the minutes of last session of the N. E. C., read and referred to the party conference.

From Organizer Reimer, giving information of work done and meetings held in Lowell and Lynn and of visiting former members in Woburn and Milford.

Agitation Committee reported having arranged for organizer to go to Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford and Worcester.

Moved that subscription lists be gotten up for agitation fund. It was voted to elect a committee of three to arrange for the conference of party members to be held Sunday, September 1, at 10 a. m., in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

F. Houtenbrink, Sec'y.

N. J. S. E. C.

Meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held Sunday, August 10.

Meeting was called to order by Secretary George P. Herrschaft in the chair. All delegates present, except Ball and Horkey.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Correspondence: From Gerald of Jersey City, enclosing subscription list. From M. D. F. on organizership. Left to secretary. From Daily People, placed on file. From Rosenberg, Trenton; received and contents noted. From Chase, on leaflet; left to new business. From D. T. Lentz, secretary of Pa S. E. C.; answered by secretary, and answer endorsed. From Frank Bohn, minutes of N. E. C. July meeting. From organizer, Section Kings County; answered by secretary. Report of Organizer Young received from Trenton.

The matter of State leaflet was taken up under new business. Katz and Butterworth were elected a committee to prepare and present same at next meeting.

The matter of finances for State organizer was taken up and section called upon to be more vigorous in their efforts to secure better assistance to State Committee.

Income, From Plainfield, due and assessment stamps, $5.80; Hoboken, due stamps, $6; South Hudson, Branch I, $1. Total income, $12.80. Expenses, $35.06. Cash on hand, $46.26. Stamps on hand, 137.

John Butterworth, Secretary.

TO FINANCE CANADIAN TOUR.

To sections, members-at-large and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Canada, Greeting:

We are in receipt of a communication via National Secretary Frank Bohn, from Ottawa local of the S. P. of Canada who are anxious that an S. L. P. speaker be sent through their way, and believing that the time is ripe for a more strenuous propaganda of Socialism in Canada than has been carried on heretofore, as we must admit that, owing to lack of funds we have been lax in this respect, we call upon you individually and collectively to subscribe what you can personally and to interview all sympathizers you come in touch with for the purpose of raising a fund, whereby we may bring De Leon or some other capable and available comrade to make a tour through such cities as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford, St. Thomas and London in October. We expect to get in touch with some more locals, with the hope of getting their cooperation in this matter, and hope that you will each sacrifice a little more than the capitalist system is already making you do, in order to carry this undertaking to a successful issue. You know there is no use in us being organized if we accomplish nothing, and we cannot accomplish anything without a vigorous effort and considerable self-sacrifice of both time and money. We have already received three dollars and fifty cents for this purpose from J. E. Farrell, member-at-large, and we hope you will all take this matter up in a similar spirit and report your progress to the N. E. C. at least once each month.

W. D. Forbes,
National Secretary,
S. L. P. of Canada.
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

CHICAGO WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Come and hear us at our Grand Educational Picnic given by the Socialist Labor Party at Mayfair Park SUNDAY, September 1st, just a day before Labor Day.

Take Elston avenue street car and go to the end of the line, and step right into grove. Tickets 25 cents a person.

Address on The Principles of the Socialist Labor Party, by H. Jager of New York.

NEW BEDFORD EXCURSION.

Local 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass., has arranged its First Annual Excursion to Paradise Park, Nantasket Beach, for MONDAY, August 26 (vacation week.)

Special train leaves New Bedford at 8 a. m., and returns from Nantasket at 9.30 p. m.

Fare (round trip) ,adults, $1.25; children under fourteen, $1.00.

The payment of the fare entitles you to free admission to Paragon Park, and to sports in connection with the excursion.

A cordial invitation is extended to all readers of The People.

Wm. Yates, Secretary.

ELIZABETH FAMILY OUTING.

Local 28, I. W. W., will hold its first annual family outing at Kraus' Grove, on SUNDAY, August 25.

Games for all. The Hungarian goulasch will be cooked by the I. W. W.

Ticket, one dollar.

Take Third street car to Magie avenue, Loraine.

Chas Fallath,
407 Magnolia Ave.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

June 10,	L. P. Francis, Tualiton, Ore.	$ 4.00
" 10,	C. Vollmers, N. Y. C.	1.00
" 11,	Otto Kirchenbauer, Cleveland, O.	.25
" 20,	O'Niel, Providence, R.I.	5.00
" 20,	John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
" 20,	Peter Zekovic, Lead, S. D.	.15
" 20,	Anton Lessich, Lead, S. D.	.15
July 5,	F. Hoffman, Montrose, Colo.	5.00
" 5,	Cincinnati, O.	.20
" 5,	J. C. Anderson, Hoquiam, Wash.	5.00
" 16,	Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J.	1.00
Aug. 6,	D. Brown, Butte, Mont.	1.00
" 12,	Section Tacoma, Wash.	6.00
" "	Henry Bornhorst, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
" 13,	Gottfried Gustafson, Fall City, Wash.	.75
Total		$32.50

Paul Augustine,
Acting National Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

REPORT OF THE WEEK

TO WORK! MAKE THE NEXT ONE A HUMMER.

For the week ending August 16 there were received 148 subs for the Weekly People, which is an increase of fifteen over last week.

Of those sending in five or more, F. R. Wilkie, Milwaukee, Wis., sends nine; H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich., sends seven; B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I., sends six; D. Hochwald, Wheeling, W. Va., A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., and R. Thuman, Syracuse, N. Y., each send five.

There were fifty-four prepaid cards turned in.

For the Daily People there were thirty-six new subs sent in, which is a falling off from the previous week.

With the Fall election now less than three months distant, every member and sympathizer should be stirring and spreading the light of the S. L. P.

The capitalist press is now on the defensive; and is trying to lull the workers to sleep, that they may continue the fleecing process unhampered.

Wake up the sleepers! Spread the S. L. P. press and its literature.

ST. JOHN'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 1.)

ers." He proved clearly that these labor misleaders cannot be allowed to plead ignorance, that men in a position to observe as they are, after meeting defeat after defeat, after ten and twenty years of such positive evidence of the lack of proper discipline and tactics in their organizations are proved to be in the service of the capitalist class.

The speaker then took up the great railway strike in Chicago, the subway strike in New York, the labor troubles in San Francisco, coolly, calmly, and deliberately he showed how the labor lieutenant of capital assist the employing class and defeat the workers.

When St. John finished at ten p. m., the crowd seemed loath to leave, but pressed closer to the band stand from which the speaker was speaking. One pure and simpler began to create a great noise, claiming that Gompers had been vilified and demanding that St. John debate with Gompers. The crowd began to shout and call him "scab" when the writer, who was chairman, called for order and explained that while St. John spoke as he did it was not in reality St. John: it was the Industrial Workers of the World, and that St. John's words were the voice of the I. W. W., which stood back of him, and while he could not say when he would be in Schenectady again, the I. W. W. stood back of everything uttered by St. John, and was prepared to furnish a man at any time Gompers or any other "labor misleader" dared to come to Schenectady to face an I. W. W. man and that we would pay his car fare and hire the hall. At this the crowd set up a cheer and shouted "coward!" as the labor leader ran from the crowd.

St. John then took up the question or statement, and explained to the workers to their further satisfaction the correctness of the I. W. W.

Mr. Cole, of the Socialist party, opened the meeting. He is a staunch I. W. W. man, as is also Jackson, one of the leading S. P. men, who resigned from that party some time ago.

The meeting was pronounced a great success and those present expressed their determination to have Heslewood speak in Schenectady on his return from the International Congress.

Fraternally,
W. H. Carroll.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 11.—At the I. W. W. picnic held here last week for the benefit of the strikers of the American Tube and Stamping Co., Vincent St. John delivered a stirring speech, of which the following is a condensed transcript:

"Fellow workingmen and working women of Bridgeport:—The organization that I represent here, the Industrial Workers of the World, comes before the working class and appeals to them for their allegiance as the only organization in existence to-day that has a right to ask them for that allegiance, as the only organization that to-day represents the interests of the working class. It alone is founded upon the class struggle which it boldly proclaims to be its guiding principle, and it denies the existence of any identity of interest between the wageworker and his employer.

"We say that if this identity of interests exists it removes the need for a separate organization of the wage worker of any kind whatever, as this identity of interest may be best served only by an organization of the employers and wage slaves in one; and if this principle be true even the time and expense of maintaining a separate organization is a burden that should be lifted from off the backs of the toilers. Our purpose is to educate the workers to the knowledge of this class struggle, to the fact that this struggle cannot be bridged over. It must go on to the bitter end, no matter how bitter the struggle may become nor how fierce the battle may wage, until the working class in the correct organization are in position to become masters of the product of their toil.

"We charge that the so-called organizations of the A. F. of L. are to-day in league with the capitalist class to keep in subjection the workers, and instance after instance may be pointed to in the history of the struggles of the working class to prove the contention. Take the case of the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance in Goldfield, Nevada. They desired to destroy the W. F. M. and the I. W. W. in that State. They sent for a paid worker of the A. F. of L., Mr. Grant Hamilton, and turned over to him the use of the aristocratic clubrooms of the mine operators and stock brokers, to aid him in assisting them in destroying the W. F. of M. These clubrooms, the Montezuma, whose sacred precincts had never before been profaned by the presence of a workingman were thrown open to Hamilton. I call your attention to the fact that whenever the employing class is willing to aid and assist a so-called worker in his work of disruption, that it is not for the benefit of the working class that they lend their assistance to him. As facts prove, Hamilton's attempted disruption was a failure because the workers of the West realized this point from their bitter experiences in the past, from the knowledge gained thereof, from the wolf in sheep's clothing.

"We are opposed to the plan of organization along craft lines because we know that this plan of organization is outliving its usefulness, that no good can come to men organized with regard to what particular tool or machine they operate in any industry. The craft union has not kept pace with the development of industry and labor must be organized, in order to be effective, not in regard to what tool or operation they use or perform, but must be organized with regard to the industry in which they work. Then they will be in a position when struggles with the employer occur to act unitedly for the benefit of all the workers. The workers of the West, through the I. W. W., seek to unite the revolutionary workers of the East and West because we know that this struggle is as broad as the causes which make it—that it cannot be ended in the West until it is ended in the East. It must be fought out entirely, and our organization offers the only effective means. Therefore the working class must unite and realize this end—the only weapon with which the working class can hope to successfully cope with the organized powers of the employers is the I. W. W.

"Upon these grounds we appeal to the workers of the East and West, and urge them to realize their duty to their class—the duty which they alone can fulfil—the duty which they can discharge only by becoming a part of this organization and taking their share in the battles of their class and the emancipation of the working class from the baseness of wage slavery. We do not hold out to you the promise for the future, the promise of benefitting those who come after us. We say that with the working class united in the I. W. W. the ultimate goal of the organization will be realized in our time. If each does his part we shall live to see the emancipation of the laborers in this country and the world." (Great applause.)

COBALT PROGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

The mine managers are getting the support of several "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers" to keep up steam for their few strike-breakers. This act, according to their version, is perfectly consistent, as they claim they are not directly affected by the strike. Such tactics as these are shown up every night at our street-meeting, where craft and trade unionism is exposed, and shown to be the back-bone of the capitalist system. We show that these men are organized and ready to assist their "brother employer" to defeat their fellow men in time of trouble. Industrial unionism is expounded and shown to be the up-to-date form of organization for resisting now and finally abolishing class rule and private ownership of the means of life.

Cobalt, Ontario, August 15.—Business men are now going to take a hand in stopping open-air meetings of our local here. I suppose they have taken their cue from their brother business men in Minnesota.

These would-be capitalists, who pose as the "great friends" of the workers, now stand revealed in their true colors. The moment the wage slaves make a determined stand for better conditions these would-be capitalists become just as vicious as their stronger brother capitalists who, being entrenched with great economic power, can boldly assert that it is against their material interests to grant better wages or conditions.

The workers have had their eyes opened in this conflict, and these "saviors of society" are now looked upon with distrust, and the class struggle is now recognized as an actual conflict raging in Cobalt as well as in the United States, and in regular anarchist style the capitalist attack the individuals, whoever or wherever they may be, who dare to expose their game of exploiting the wealth producers. However, industrial unionism is here to stay. Born of the economic conditions prevailing under capitalism, the revolutionary organization is here to stay until the workers take and hold the means of production and distribution and operate them for use instead of for the profit of capitalists.

Several large mines will be added to our list in a few days and the backbone of the Mine Owners' Association will be broken by the class unionism of the I. W. W.

R. R.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Here is a letter that has given me very great joy. It is from one of our best members. It shows that he is wide awake and is of the right kind of Socialist material. He belongs to that class which some people like to label "kicker", but which true Socialists would call independent thinker. He is especially brave since he is the first who dares to criticise "Aunt Annetta", and she thanks him heartily for it. Here is the letter:—

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 5, '07.

Dear Aunt Annetta:—A few weeks ago in the "Children's Hour", I read this: "Tell your parents to help you think." Now I think it is wrong, as our motto is, "Think for yourself."

Otto Fredericks.

You are right, Comrade Otto; our motto is "Think for yourself." But when you were asked to ask your parents to help you think on the question as to "How Will the Dirty Work Be Done Under Socialism?" our motto was not wronged.

When you see the motor car go by itself you ask "What makes it go?" Some one answers "Electricity," and you are satisfied with asking further as to what electricity is, or how it is gotten up etc. That would not be thinking for yourself, would it? But you are young and have not yet been able to learn all the facts about it. How are you then to learn? Must you not ask for certain facts?

Suppose then your informer leads you on step by step. For instance: first explains to you what power is, giving you illustrations of different forms of power; then leads you to see that the motor car has proper connections with the power house from which it receives its power. At each step you are allowed to ask questions and by proper illustrations and examples are led to see in your own mind that these facts are so.

Of course both minds were working and if properly working, could anything have prevented you from reaching that opinion? If they could not, you have been doing your own thinking, but if you are not so sure about it and merely believe what some one else said, then, of course, some one else has been thinking—but not for you. Really, he has been thinking for himself, and you merely took or accepted his thoughts.

Suppose both of us start from a certain point which we both decided upon, and go in a certain direction. Must we not pass the same objects, and will we not finally reach the same place? Yet each one has walked his own way. One has not walked for the other.

So it is in thought. First we must agree upon (I mean see clearly) the point we start from, then pass along observing carefully each side fact, and then when we reach a final conclusion each one can claim it for his own without robbing the other.

That is the work of every true educator—to bring certain facts clearly before the people. It is that work that the Socialist has to do. We say, "Here are the facts; if we agree in these, and further, with the conclusion, we are of the same mind. We help each other think."

It is that which I meant when advising you to ask your parents to help you think. They have had more experience and have the facts which you probably would have to spend much time in looking up.

I hope this will satisfactorily answer Comrade Otto, and also, by the way, help others.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

NO GUESSING!

Here is a word of which all young Socialists must know the definition: CONFIS-CA-TION.

Name two great confiscations in American history. Was the result a benefit to the American people?

Your answer, if correct, will be printed in the Children's Hour. It is an honor to have your name in the Children's Hour. Get yours there, quickly!

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

There are several compositions on "How Will the Dirty Work Be Done Under Socialism." They are good. Send yours in right away. Perhaps it will be the best. If not you have the benefit and pleasure of doing the work. The names of all the contestants will be printed and the best part of your composition, too, So lose no time. Prepare yourself for doing good work for the Socialist movement.

CLASSES OR NO CLASSES?

Capitalists sing about America being a free country where there is "liberty and justice for all", where there are no classes as in foreign countries.

The Socialist knows better. Capitalism divides the human family into two great classes in America as in all other countries: the property owners, (capitalists who work for nothing and get everything) and the propertiless (the workers who work for everything and have nothing).

Socialists propose to abolish class hatred by abolishing the economic conditions that breed classes. That is, by giving back to the working class all the machinery, land and all other gifts of nature and man's mind to be used by all for the benefit of all. How do the capitalists propose to abolish class hatred? They don't propose to do it. That would mean no profits.

REPORT OF THE I. W. W. TO THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

membership for approval, the report sheets of the referendum taken is attached as evidence of the falsity of Mr. Hillquit's statements, together with other information relating to the I. W. W. Either Mr. Hillquit deliberately falsifies or reports concerning matters of which he is deplorably ignorant. But as he and those for whom he speaks reflect only capitalist unionism, you are to judge on the question of veracity between us.

Submitted, with international greetings, by order of the General Executive Board.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
M. P. HAGGERTY,
General Secretaries.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
A. MAICHELE,
F. W. HESLEWOOD,
T. J. COLE,
EUGENE FISCHER,
General Executive Board.

Chicago, Illinois, U. S., July 25, 1907.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

Kings County Committee, S. L. P., intends putting an organizer in the field for about two months beginning about September 1st.

Applicants for same will kindly communicate with Jas. J. Hanlon, 162 Grand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.